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PRICE
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September Matriculation Examination (Engineering).
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Examination (Engineering) will be considered on application.
Applications to be forwarded to THE REGISTRAR, The Univer-
sity, Liverpool, on or before AUGUST 22.
EDWARD CAREY, Registrar.

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Situations Vacant.

VACANCY for an INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS
under the CEYLON EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.
The Secretary of State for the Colonies requires an INSPECTOR
OF SCHOOLS for service under the Ceylon Education Department.
Salary 500l., rising by annual increments of 25l. to 600l. Candidates
must be Graduates in Honours of a British University, and qualified
to inspect and examine higher work in English Subjects and Classics
in Secondary English Schools. The officer appointed will be entitled to
leave of absence and pension under the regulations of Government
service in Ceylon, and will be expected to assume duties at the
beginning of OCTOBER. Applications should be submitted before
JULY 14, in covers marked "C.A." to THE SECRETARY, Board of
Education, Whitehall, London, S.W.
SCOTTISH CANDIDATES should apply to THE SECRETARY,
Scottish Education Department, Whitehall, London, S.W.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES,
ABERYSTWYTH.
ALEXANDRA HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN STUDENTS.
APPOINTMENT OF LADY WARDEN.
The Council of the College invites applications for the Post of
LADY WARDEN OF THE HOSTEL FOR WOMEN STUDENTS.
The salary offered is 200l. per annum, payable terminally, together
with board and residence at the hostel.
Applications, which must be received not later than JULY 17, 1914,
should be forwarded to the undersigned, from whom further particu-
lars of the appointment may be obtained.
J. DAVIES, M.A., Registrar.

THE CITY OF CORK CHURCH SCHOOL
BOARD.
THE CORK GRAMMAR SCHOOL
MASTER.
The Governors invite applications for the Post of HEAD
MASTER.
Applicants must be members of the Church of Ireland or England,
under 40 years of age, and have a University Degree in Honours.
Salary 150l. per annum, with a Capitation allowance of 1l. per year
for each pupil, on the average attendance over 60, together with the
residence and premises at Sidney Place (free of rent and taxes) and
the privilege of taking Boarders.
There are 126 Pupils at present on the Roll, viz., 15 Boarders and
109 Day Boys.
Further particulars and form of application, to be returned on or
before JULY 21, 1914, may be obtained on receipt of a stamped
addressed foolscap envelope from—
Rev. R. H. FARN, LL.D., Hon. Secretary.
Edmundston, St. Patrick's Hill, Cork.
July 5, 1914.

COUNTY OF ANGLESEY.

HOLYHEAD COUNTY SCHOOL.

APPOINTMENT OF HEAD MASTER.
The Anglesey County Council invite applications for the HEAD-
MASTERSHIP of the above said School. The appointment will be
subject to the conditions contained in the Anglesey Intermediate and
Technical Education Scheme. Candidates must be Graduates of a
University in the United Kingdom. Preference will be given to a
candidate conversant with the Welsh language. Canvassing, directly
or indirectly, is strictly prohibited.
Salary 250l. per annum, and a capitation payment of 10s. for each
pupil in the School.
Applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, with copies
of not more than three recent testimonials, to be sent to the under-
signed not later than TUESDAY, July 21, 1914.
Candidates are invited to send two true copies of their applications,
one, for distribution amongst the Members of the Selection Committee.
WALTER D. JONES, Clerk of the Council.
Shire Hall, Llangefni, July 2, 1914.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE EDUCATION

COMMITTEE.
RUTHERFORD COLLEGE SECONDARY DAY SCHOOL
FOR BOYS.
Head Master—Mr. J. E. GAUNT, B.A. B.Sc.
WANTED, in SEPTEMBER, a Higher Grade FORM MASTER
for Modern Languages (chiefly French). Salary 120l. per annum,
rising by 10l. per annum to a maximum of 200l.
In addition to commencing salary, allowance will be made for suit-
able experience and satisfactory service in other Secondary Schools
by reckoning three-quarters of each completed year's previous service,
but omitting any fraction of a year below one half, and in no case
exceeding the maximum of the Committee's scale.
Applications, to be returned not later than JULY 17, must be made
on forms which may be had from the undersigned on receipt of
stamped addressed foolscap envelope.
PERCIVAL SHARP, Director of Education.
Education Office, Northumberland Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

DUNDEE SCHOOL BOARD.

ORGANIZER OF CONTINUATION CLASSES.
The School Board invite Applications for the Post of ORGANIZER
OF CONTINUATION CLASSES, who will also take charge of an
Employment Agency, which will be administered in conjunction
with the Board of Trade Labour Exchange. The commencing salary
will be 250l. per annum, rising by annual increments of 10l. to a
maximum of 300l. per annum. Candidates must possess educational
experience and skill, and organizing ability, and it is desirable also
that they should have a thorough acquaintance with, and special
experience of, Evening School work.
Candidates for the appointment, directly or indirectly, will be a
disqualification.
Sixteen copies of the applications and of three recent testimonials
for the appointment, stating age, qualifications, and experience,
marked on the outside cover "Organizer," should be lodged with the
official form of application not later than SATURDAY, August 8,
1914, with the undersigned, from whom full particulars regarding the
duties attached to the Post and official application form may be
obtained.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Clerk of the Board.
School Board Offices, Dundee, July 2, 1914.

EGYPTIAN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

WANTED, in OCTOBER, for the KHEDIVIAL TRAINING
COLLEGE, CAIRO, under the Ministry of Education:—
TEACHER OF PHYSICAL EXERCISES (Swedish System).
Appointment under contract. Length of engagement two years.
Salary 500l. per annum (15,000 Egyptian Pounds). Allowance for passage
to Egypt and for return at close of contract.
Applicants must be from about 24 to 30 years of age and unmarried.
They must have had certified training in a course of Swedish Gym-
nastics, and have had experience in teaching in a School. Preference
will be given to applicants who have also a University Degree. Daily
work, Fridays only excepted. Summer vacation not less than
two months.
Applications should be addressed, not later than JULY 13, 1914, to
A. H. SHARHAN, Esq., care of The Director, Egyptian Education
Mission, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.,
from whom further information and copies of the application form
may be obtained. Selected candidates will be interviewed in London.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, EGYPT.

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND
COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.
Applications are invited for the following appointments to date
from the beginning of OCTOBER next:—
1. ASSISTANT MASTER OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AT THE
INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY AND COM-
MERCE, CAIRO.
2. ASSISTANT MASTER OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AT THE
BULAK TECHNICAL SCHOOL, CAIRO.
Both appointments will be in the grade of salary from L.E. 24 to
L.E. 32 a month. An allowance of L.E. 25 will be paid after arrival
in lieu of passage money. No board or lodging is provided.
Candidates must be from 24 to 30 years of age and unmarried. They
must possess a University Degree in Honours and have had teaching
experience.
Before making a formal application intending candidates should
apply in writing to THE DIRECTOR, Egyptian Educational Mission,
28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., for a copy of the note of
particulars and of the form of application. No applications can
be received after JULY 21.
June 24, 1914.

NORFOLK EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

EAST DEREHAM SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
The Governors of the above-named School invite applications for
the following appointments for SEPTEMBER:—
1. FORM MISTRESS specially qualified in French. Experience
and residence abroad essential. Initial salary 115l.
2. FORM MISTRESS specially qualified in Geometry and Modern
Geography. Experience essential; Degrees desirable. Initial salary 110l.
Applications, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials (which
will not be returned), and endorsed "Assistant," to be forwarded
to the undersigned on or before the 24th inst.
A. F. WHITBY, Clerk to the Governors.
14, Cemetery Road, East Dereham, June 30, 1914.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, Inland,
£1 8s.; Foreign, £1 10s. 6d. Entered at the
New York Post Office as Second Class matter.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

COUNTY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, DARTFORD.
WANTED, in SEPTEMBER next, a MODERN LANGUAGE
MISTRESS to teach French and German. Initial salary 100l. to 120l.
per annum, rising to 170l. per annum. A higher initial salary may
be allowed in the case of a teacher with special qualifications and
experience. University Graduate desired, with good Secondary
School experience.
Forms of application and scale of salaries may be obtained from
Mr. D. F. BROW, Technical Institute, Dartford.
Applications must be forwarded as soon as possible to Miss A. M.
BRET, County School for Girls, Dartford. Canvassing will be con-
sidered a disqualification.
By Order of the Committee.
FRAN. W. CROOK, Secretary.
Sessions House, Maidstone, July 7, 1914.

SHREWSBURY BOROUGH TECHNICAL

SCHOOL.
Applications are invited for the Post of ORGANIZING MASTER
for Technical and Continuation Education in the Borough of
Shrewsbury.
The Post will include the duties of Head Master of the Borough
Technical School. Experience of Technical Organization and work
essential. Possession of a Science Degree and knowledge of the work
of a Junior Technical School or Preliminary Engineering Education
will be an advantage.
Salary 180l., with suitable increment.
The appointment will date from SEPTEMBER 1, 1914.
The applicant is required to be obtained from the undersigned, stating
age, experience, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent
testimonials and endorsed "Technical," must be delivered to me not
later than 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY, July 27, 1914.
Guildhall, Shrewsbury.
J. WILLIAMS, Clerk to the Governors.

BOROUGH OF WIDNES.

MUNICIPAL SECONDARY SCHOOL.
Principal—J. A. COOPER, B.Sc.
WANTED, an additional MASTER at commencement of next
term, SEPTEMBER 15. Essential qualification: Honours Degree
in History. Subsidiary subjects: English, Geography, Elementary
Mathematics. Secondary School Diploma or experience in a recog-
nized Secondary School and Musical ability desirable.
Initial salary 180l., rising by annual increments of 10l. to 200l., and
if specially recommended, to 220l. The appointment is subject to the
regulations and conditions of the Lancashire County Council. The
Master appointed may have the opportunity of undertaking some
evening work at 5s. per hour.
An active and enthusiastic interest in the Games and corporate
life of the School is most essential. Canvassing, directly or indirectly
will be a disqualification.
Forms of application, which must be filled up by all applicants,
to be had, on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope, from THE
PRINCIPAL, to whom they must be returned not later than JULY 22.

EAST LONDON FUND FOR THE JEWS.

ORGANIZING SECRETARY REQUIRED, in Priest's Orders.
Graduate preferred, with knowledge of Hebrew. Duties will include
Preaching, Lecturing, and oversight of office. Stipend 200l., or accord-
ing to qualifications.—Form of application from THE BISHOP OF
STEPNEY, F.L.F.S., 71, Hamilton House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

VACANCY for a MAN CLERK to assist in the University Extension
Department, principally in the work of Examinations and
School, rising by annual increments of 50l. to 100l. The candidate
will be required to stop later when necessary. A competent
applicant, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials (which
will not be returned), and endorsed "Assistant," to be forwarded
to the undersigned, not later than JULY 17, 1914, marked on the envelope
"Clerkship." Notification of the appointment will be sent to all
candidates enclosing an addressed foolscap envelope.
HENRY A. MIERS.
University of London, South Kensington, S.W.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND.

SCHOOL OF ART.
Head Master—C. H. ROGERS, Esq., A.R.C.A. (London).
An ASSISTANT MASTER is required for the above-named
School, specially qualified in Figure Drawing, Composition, and
Painting, to assist in the general work of the School.
Duties to commence SEPTEMBER 14 next.
Salary 150l., advancing to 175l. per annum.
The person appointed will be required to devote his whole time to
the service of the School, but there will be opportunity for private
study.
Applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, accom-
panied by copies of not more than three testimonials, must reach
the undersigned not later than FRIDAY, August 7 next.
HERBERT REDD, Secretary.
Education Department, 15, John Street, Sunderland.
July 8, 1914.

BIRMINGHAM PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The Committee invite applications for Posts as MALE ASSIST-
ANTS, age about 21 years. Experience in Library Work essential.
Preference will be given to Candidates holding Certificates of the
Library Association. Commencing salary 70l. per annum.
Applications in candidates' handwriting, stating age and quali-
fications, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials (which
will not be returned), and endorsed "Assistant," to be forwarded
to the undersigned on or before the 24th inst.
WALTER POWELL, Chief Librarian.
Central Public Libraries, Birmingham.

SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, CHELTENHAM.

The Governors of the above School require the services of an ASSISTANT ART MISTRESS, to take the general Art School Work. Candidates must be strong on Design and Embroidery. Commencing salary 100l. per annum.

Letters of application, stating age, education, qualifications, experience, &c., together with copies of recent testimonials, to be sent in not later than JULY 18, 1914, to THE PRINCIPAL.

REQUIRED, by a large Publishing House in London, a GENTLEMAN to take a responsible part in the Management of the Business Department. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to P. Box 3609, Athenæum Press, 11, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

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YOUNG LADY desires POSITION at SCHOOL OF ART or TECHNICAL CLASSES. Art Class Teachers' Certificate. First Class Final Embroidery Examination of the City and Guilds of London Institute. National medals, &c. "Point" and "Pillow" Lace. Five years' teaching experience. Box 3608, Athenæum Press, 11, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Miscellaneous.

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A Gentleman wishes to dispose of the following books:—
REINKE PUCHER, Heinrichs von Altman Refenke der Fuchs mit Schönen Kupfern, nach der Ausgabe von 1485 ins Hoch Deutsche übersetzt mit einer Abhandlung, von dem Urheber, wahren alter und grossen Werthe dieses Gleiches versehen von J. C. Gottscheden, numerous engravings, vellum. Rare. Leipzig, 1772.
PETRARCH (P.). Das Glückliche Bedenken des Püthen und Bösen darin leere und trost weis sich mangelich hierin halten soll, black letter, numerous fine wo-olens, old pigskin, half oak board sides. Augsburg, H. Meyer, 1530.
PLUVIEL (A. de). Instruction du Roy en l'Exercice de monter à Cheval, portrait and numerous plates and engravings, half morocco gilt. Paris, 1629.
KICODOMO FRISCHLINO.—The Marriage Ceremony of the Duke of Württemberg and Princess Ursula, 1575.
 Box 3607, Athenæum Press, 11, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

BETWEEN Hindhead and Frensham. Hills, Woods, Water, Moor, Freedom. Ideal quarters for Writer demanding quiet, beautiful country, "remote but contiguous." No responsibility. Moderate inclusive expenses. Sleeping-buts in garden.—Full particulars from LEO FRENCH, Hazledene Bungalow, Stone Hill, Headley, Hants. Might arrange for two WORKERS, OR THOSE DESIRING QUIET, ONLY.

FRAU GEHEIMRAT BÜRGER and Daughter take a FEW PAYING GUESTS at their comfortable home, Lorenstrasse 3, Weisser Hirsch, bei Dresden. Splendid air; near pine woods; easily accessible from Dresden, where they reside in Winter. Educational facilities.—Further particulars from Miss LAURA PESEL, Oak House, Bradford.

TO SOCIETIES.—The HALL (42 by 28) and ROOMS of the ART-WORKERS' GUILD, recently built, are to be let for Meetings, Concerts, and Exhibitions.—Apply to SECRETARY, A.W.G., 6, Queen Square, Bloomsbury.

RARE COINS and MEDALS of all periods and countries valued or catalogued. Also Collections or Single Specimens PURCHASED at the BEST MARKET PRICES for Cash.—SPINK & SONS, Ltd., Medalists to H.M. the King, 17 and 18, Piccadilly, London, W. (close to Piccadilly Circus).

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TYPE-WRITING of every description carefully and promptly executed at home. sd. per 1,000, 15,000 sd. per 1,000 Duplicating and Copying. Translations, Shorthand. Cambridge Local.—Miss NANCY McFARLANE, 11, Palmera Avenue, Westcliff, Essex.

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Valuable Books.

MESSRS. HODGSON & CO. will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery Lane, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, July 15, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock, VALUABLE BOOKS, including Shaw's History of Staffordshire, 2 vols.—Lipscombe's Buckinghamshire, 4 vols.—Pennant's London, 2 vols., extra illustrated—Meyrick's Visitation of Wales, 2 vols., and other Topographical and Antiquarian Works—Ackermann's Microcosm, 3 vols.—Bauva's Tour of the Seine—Gardner's Rhine Views—Natter's Views of Bath—Bagdon's Life of Morland, and other rare Books with Coloured Plates—Rossini's Engravings of Rome—Lord Vernon's Dante, 3 vols.—Facsimile of the Talmud Babylonicum, by Struck, 2 vols.—Illuminated Edition of the Imitation of Christ, Paris, 1621—Anderson's Japan—McKenney and Hall's Indian Tribes, 3 vols., folio—Surtees' Askania, in the parts, and Plain or Ringlets, original cloth—Editions of Dickens and Thackeray—Fentland Edition of Stevenson, 20 vols.—Swinnburne's Border Ballads, and Queen Fredegond, Privately Printed for Watts-Dunton—First Editions—Freeman's Norman Conquest, 6 vols., and other Standard Historical Works—British School at Athens, 18 vols.—Index Library, 37 vols.—The Athenæum, from 1833 to 1914—Also a few Autograph Letters, Engravings, &c.

To be viewed and Catalogues had.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 15, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., at 1 o'clock precisely each day, on MONDAY, July 13, and Following Day.

MODERN ETCHINGS, DRAWINGS, and LITHOGRAPHS, the Property of T. WAY, Esq., the Property of the late F. HOCKLIFFE, Esq., the Property of Mrs. WAY, and other Properties.

May be viewed. Catalogues may be had. Illustrated copies, containing 2 Plates, price 1s. each.

On MONDAY, July 13, and Following Day, WORKS OF ART and ANTIQUITIES.

May be viewed. Catalogues may be had.

On WEDNESDAY, July 15, and Two Following Days, the VALUABLE LIBRARY of T. G. ARTHUR, Esq. (deceased), of Carrick House, Ayr, N.E. (sold by Order of the Executors).

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

On FRIDAY, July 17, JAPANESE and CHINESE WORKS OF ART, the Property of the late W. O. DANCKWERTH, Esq., K.C., of 2, Brechin Place, S.W. (sold by Order of the Executors).

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will hold the following SALES by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King Street, St. James's Square, the Sales commencing at 1 o'clock precisely:—

On MONDAY, July 13, OLD ENGLISH SILVER PLATE, the Property of the late H. B. BELL, Esq., and from various sources.

On TUESDAY, July 14, IMPORTANT NELSON MANUSCRIPTS and BOOKS, the Property of the late ALEXANDER ALLAN WEBB, Esq., and from various sources.

On WEDNESDAY, July 15, JEWELS of the late Lady ANNA CHANDOS FOLE, and others.

On THURSDAY, July 16, PORCELAIN and DECORATIVE FURNITURE, from various sources.

On FRIDAY, July 17, MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS.

CHEDISTON HOUSE, CRANES PARK, SURBITON.

MESSRS. ROBSON & PERRIN, F.A.I., will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, July 14, and Two Following Days, at 1.30 p.m. each day, the CONTENTS OF THE RESIDENCE, comprising the elegant and costly appointments of the Bedrooms, Dining, Drawing, Morning and Billiard Rooms, Library and Hall.

Messrs. ROBSON & PERRIN beg to draw attention to the very VALUABLE COLLECTION of OIL PAINTINGS by Jan Steen, Geo. Morland, James Stark, Langlois, W. Shayer, Senr., Augustus Egg, R.A., Van Goyen, Jackson Stanfield, R.A., V. Ward, N. Berghem, J. Farquharson, A.R.A., J. B. Koekhoeck, and numerous other well-known Artists. Also to the large and costly Collection of Nanke, Dresden, Crown Derby, Spode, Sevres, Worcester, and Kockelshaus China, and Staffordshire and Delft Pottery. Valuable Bronze, Marble Statues, Suit of Armour, quantity of Silver and Silver Plate, and 16 h.p. Wolseley Motor-car.

Illustrated Catalogues price 6d., to include admission, may be obtained of the Solicitors, Messrs. Phoenix, Baker & Hart, 31, Eden Street, Kingston, and 8 and 9, Essex Street, Strand, W.C., or of the Auctioneers, at their offices, 40, 41, and 42, King William Street, E.C.

Valuable Books, including the Library of the late Sir HUBERT JERNINGHAM, K.C.M.G., removed from Longridge Towers, Berwick-on-Tweed (sold by Order of the Executors), and from other sources.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION at their House, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, July 15, and Following Day, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, VALUABLE BOOKS, including the above Library, comprising Lady Jackson and Miss Freer's Works, and Jesse's Historical Memoirs, well bound—Sovereign's English Botany—Alpine Journal, 24 vols.—Sporting Magazine, the first portion, in 1801—The First Geneva Bible, 1660—Chamberlaine's Imitations of Original Drawings, 1782—Gould's Himalayan Birds—Blomfield's Norfolk—Hodgson's Northumberland—Surtees' Durham, and other County Histories—Books on Lace—Standard Library Editions—First Editions—Books with Coloured Plates, &c.

Engravings.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION at their House, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on THURSDAY, July 23, and Following Day, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, ENGRAVING, comprising Fine Subjects of the Early English and French Schools—Portraits in Mezzotint, Line, and Colours, including Dukes of Devonshire by Whistler Barrow after Gainsborough, proof state, &c.—Fishermen and Snugglers by Ward, after Morland, Mezzotint in colours, a pair—Caricatures—Topography—Sporting Subjects—Naval and Military Scenes—American and Foreign Portraits and Views, including George Washington and Family by E. Bell, Mezzotint—Water-colour Drawings and Modern Etchings and Engravings, including The Quiet Hour by Axel Hanz, and others by Whistler, Meryon, Haden, and others.

Valuable Books, &c., and the choice Collections of Book-plates and Autographs, formed by the late HARRY WELLS DE LA GARDE GRISSELL, Chamberlain of Honour to the Pope.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION at their House, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., during JULY, VALUABLE BOOKS, &c., including the above Collections, further particulars of which will be duly announced.

Authors' Agents.

THE AUTHORS' ALLIANCE are prepared to consider and place MSS. for early publication. Literary work of all kinds dealt with by experts who place Authors' interest first. Twenty years' experience.—2, Clement's Inn, W.

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Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford,

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'CONCLONES AD CLERUM' is a brilliant book which will add even to the high reputation of its author. Not that it is easy reading, despite the sparkling lucidity of the English. Mr. Lacey's mind is subtle, and this quality is very prominent in these lectures. The partisan reader who takes up the book expecting to find a statement of the Catholic position and the trouncing of all heretics will be grievously disappointed. He will not understand all that he reads, and much of what he understands he will dislike.

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idea, and comes to the following conclusions:—

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"In Catholicity are these four elements: Catholicity means that the Christian religion embraces ideally and potentially all mankind; it means that no rival or supplementary cult is to be endured; it means the transcendence, not only of civic or national bounds, but of the whole world; it means the proclamation of the One transcendent God. And this fourfold quality is found, vitally energetic, in the smallest fraction of the whole Christian society. The local Church is not merely a part of the universal Church; it does not merely represent the whole; it is a true microcosm. All that is in the whole Church is there."

In the second lecture the author discusses the organic element. While strongly asserting the need of episcopacy, he will have nothing to do with that terminological pedantry which denies to Nonconformist bodies the name of Churches:—

"Are the congregations of Dissenters with which we are familiar to be called Churches? I think we must reply that they certainly are Churches. They are groups of baptized persons; and groups of baptized men and women, organized for the purposes of Christian worship and of the Christian life, are Churches. ... The question is not whether they are Churches, but whether they are Catholic Churches. I can see no good reason for refusing to call them Churches. Duchesne has not been censured for writing of *églises séparées*, and you need hardly be afraid of erring in his company"—

a very wholesome doctrine for those clergy to whom these lectures were delivered.

In the third lecture, on the dogmatic element, we have a defence of the Creeds which is at once orthodox and liberal:—

"You may not like it. You may think the earlier mode of tradition, the free movement of thought under the guidance of the Spirit, a nobler thing. ... But you cannot go back to the older conditions, nor finally stop the march of development. Heresies have made the mode of definition a necessity. We are perforce dogmatic, and Catholicity lies in the generous acceptance of that necessity."

Far the best and most penetrating of the four lectures is the last, on the element of largeness. Mr. Lacey is scornful of the claim to reach breadth by throwing over fundamental beliefs, and points out that the Incarnation is a doctrine of richer content than theism:—

"There is nothing smaller and more pitiful than the affectation of breadth. It consists almost invariably in marking out some limit within which you allow yourself a freedom which others do not claim. The result is that the space within which you expatiate, the space between your limit and that of other people, becomes the whole world to you. It is usually a very narrow space, and enlargement comes to mean just the privilege of walking on these flagstones."

Yet he is even more severe on the narrow tactics of many who boast loudly of their Catholicity:—

"We stand in defence of this and that defined truth, this and that dogma, until our attention is so concentrated on these that the Catholic Faith comes to mean for us a poor little group of unrelated beliefs."

He points out that no definitions can ever do justice to the full richness of that reality which is the object of faith:—

"To suppose that possible is to attribute not only to the human mind, but also to the language employed as an instrument of thought, a capacity which it almost certainly does not possess. Therefore, merely to hold what has been defined is to fall short of Catholicity."

He is severe on the danger of confining theology to the first century or to any other, even to the Caroline divines, and will have nothing to do with a purely national religion:—

"Least of all must we give it a national hedge, adjust the Word of God to the focus of German lenses, or the mysteries of the faith to the standard of English common sense. All these are ways of narrowness. Abjure Anglicanism as heartily as Romanism. Catholicity is breadth."

Still more, he girds at the partisan temper which is too often the characteristic of soi-disant Catholics, and declares the sound truth that

"there is no sectarianism, no Pharisaism, worse than that of Catholics when they become sectarian. Though they be entrenched in Catholicism, their Catholicity is lost."

Two interesting essays in an Appendix, on 'Cathedra Petri' and 'Securus judicat orbis,' conclude this stimulating volume. It is small in bulk, but its value and depth are equal to those of many tomes of theology. It is never dull. At this juncture it is more than opportune; it is a godsend. Finally, it is cheap, and may win readers where a larger work would fail. If it only sets people thinking, it will serve its purpose.

Mr. Jourdan's interesting book on 'The Movement towards Catholic Reform in the Early Sixteenth Century,' written with a genuine enthusiasm for literature and learning, and an admiring sympathy for "those who have understood the cry from the inmost heart of a whole nation or generation, and, consciously or unconsciously, have accomplished what the hour demanded," made the present reviewer take down from his shelves two rare and precious volumes which suggest more truly, perhaps, than any others the spirit of the age about which Mr. Jourdan has written. There is a famous passage in Pater's 'Renaissance':—

"When the shipload of sacred earth from the soil of Jerusalem was mingled with the common clay in the *Campo Santo* at Pisa, a new flower grew up from it, unlike any flower men had ever seen before, the anemone with its concentric rings of strangely blended colour, still to be found by those who search long enough for it, in the long grass of the Maremma."

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The answer will be that Pico was no complete apologist; that he was prophet, perhaps, not statesman, philosopher, nor theologian; and that More had something of all these qualities. In the 'De Quatuor Nouissimis' there is all Pico's piety, with an even more convinced security of experience; and the 'Dialogue concernyng Heresy'es' brings you straight into the heart of conflict and the "sausenden Webstuhl der Zeit." Yet still the Englishman is more of a mediævalist than the Italian. Between them, perhaps, they teach "the very age and body of the time." At least no one should think that he can understand the best thought of the Renaissance and the Reformation unless he prepares for his study of Luther and Calvin, and Agrippa d'Aubigné and Jean Bertaut, by a personal acquaintance with Pico della Mirandola and Sir Thomas More.

In something of this fashion we should like to believe that Mr. Jourdan had entered upon his task. Indeed, the better part of his performance is that in which he deals with the literary side of the period 1496-1528. He treats the age as

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"no one, indeed, can estimate the beneficial results that are likely to flow from a study of the lives, aspirations, and struggles of the noble Catholics of the early sixteenth century."

His treatment of those who seem to him so heroic in their steadfastness, so beneficent in their pioneer work of criticism

and construction, is good, but he is specially interesting when he writes of those who maintained in the "inherence of Catholicity in the Church, though opposing the curialist determination of it." Lefèvre d'Étaples, a writer but little known among English scholars, finds his true place beside Erasmus and Colet. Lefèvre knew Pico, and he knew, through him, Florence and Savonarola. Erasmus knew More intimately, saw the movements of English thought, delighted in the sermons of Colet. More rejoiced when Erasmus made the New Testament shine with a new light. But all these men knew that there was something more enduring than criticism; and they had each a secure "Catholic instinct" (as Mr. Jourdan says of one of them) which kept them firm in the Church that had been their teacher. Mr. Jourdan, by the way, thinks that this

"brings Lefèvre into a kinship strangely close with those great French scholars and critics of to-day whose general attitude towards Church unity is on the whole so similar. We wonder [he says], sometimes impatiently, why the 'Modernists' do not leave the communion of Rome; their steadfastness is attributed sometimes, it is to be feared, to unworthy motives. But the lesson from their life as well as from Lefèvre's is surely that a passion for sincerity and truth in religious teaching and practice does not necessarily involve, and can be maintained quite apart from, that tendency to 'split' which has disintegrated and weakened the Churches of the Reformation."

The book, without showing any special originality, is well thought out and well written. Notes and appendixes often summarize much genuine criticism and not a little research. Mr. Jourdan has kept himself well abreast of modern works on his subject, and he makes good use of Mr. P. S. Allen's great edition of the letters of Erasmus.

THE BIBLE AND THE PRAYER BOOK.

MR. BLAKISTON has succeeded in compressing a considerable amount of instruction in 'The Bible of To-day,' though it is a work of comparatively small compass. No introductions to the separate books of the Bible are included, but the 240 octavo pages provide not only a comprehensive account, in clear and logical style, of the text, the literature, and the formation of the canon of both the Old and the New Testament, but also a large amount of teaching, counsel, and historical data on many of the topics and questionings which particularly occupy the minds of Bible readers at the present time.

The Bible of To-day. By the Rev. Alban Blakiston. Cambridge University Press, 3s. net.)

A Letter to Asia: being a Paraphrase and Brief Exposition of the Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Believers at Colossæ. By Frederick Brooke Westcott. (Macmillan & Co., 3s. 6d. net.)

The Book of Common Prayer among the Nations of the World. By William Muss-Arnolt. (S.P.C.K. 7s. 6d. net.)

The author "lays claim to no sort of originality," but it is clear that he has weighed carefully in his own mind everything he says in chap. i., which deals with the inspiration of Scripture and the method of Biblical study, though deriving his ideas primarily from leading theological thinkers such as Ewald, Dr. Gore, and Fairbairn. The position adopted on the question of inspiration may be easily discerned from sub-headings like 'Inspiration of revelation,' 'Inspiration of the reader,' 'Inspiration wider than Scripture,' 'Different levels of inspiration.' Under the sub-heading 'The Bible true and worthy of belief,' Mr. Blakiston writes:—

"It is undoubtedly true in the only sense that is important, in that it presents to our spiritual intelligence a gradual unfolding of the most vital truth to which man can attain, and which he can never exhaust.... It is to be believed just in the sense in which we hold it to be true; it is to be trusted in the sphere in which it claims our allegiance."

Equally well expressed are many of the remarks on the different ways of Bible reading, the authority of scholarship, and other topics connected with the main theme of the chapter. There was naturally less scope for the expression of personally realized religious convictions in the two chapters which deal with the long series of facts and theories relating to the textual criticism, the literary criticism, and the canon of both parts of the Bible. But the author has endeavoured to study his authorities carefully, and he has set down results in language which may be described as both lucid and concise.

Among the regrettable points in this part of the volume are the positive inclusion of the Egyptians among the Semitic races, the equally positive statement that the Phœnicians had alphabetical writing "in common use by the year 1500 B.C.," the assignment of Syriac to Antioch without naming Edessa, the classification of the Samaritan recension of the Hebrew Pentateuch with the Targums and other translations, and the by no means helpful statement that the Massoretes were "the guardians of the Massorah of the 6th century."

The fourth and last chapter contains far more matter than its title, 'The Religious Affinities of Judaism and Christianity,' would lead one to suppose. Paragraphs on historical geography, archæology, and the comparative sciences are followed by a sketch of the history, mythology, and literature of Babylonia and Assyria, as well as of Egypt (including paragraphs on the Hittites, the Khabori, and the Philistines). The main facts of Hebrew and Jewish history are next touched upon, and the chapter concludes with a section headed 'Continuity of Christianity with Judaism.'

Exception might be taken to more than one point in this part of the book, but we will only remark that some readers may be rather startled at the question "whether it was possible to identify the Christian God with the Hebrew Yahweh"; nor will such readers be entirely pacified by the answer that the identification is justifiable

"in so far as the Hebrews and Jews came to clothe their conception of Yahweh with the attributes of the God whom Christians worship," but that

"the further we go back in the history of the Hebrew religion, the more Yahweh sinks to the level of the gods of the heathen, and the less able are we to affirm of him that he is the true God."

The answer should, in our opinion, have been given with greater insight and delicacy. A distinction ought clearly to be made between the lower conceptions of the bulk of the people and the higher ideas of the finer minds even in earlier times.

A useful Bibliography follows each chapter, and the volume concludes with a chronological table of the extant Hebrew, Jewish, and Christian literatures.

Dr. Westcott's 'Paraphrase and Brief Exposition' of Colossians is not intended for the use of practised scholars. The people he has in his mind, he says, are those who still have time and energy for quiet Bible reading, and he hopes that such will not be scared by the intrusion of Greek words. Every page shows his intimacy with the Greek text, and the book is certainly not beneath the notice of the scholars for whom it is not intended, but the intrusion of Greek words in abundance must prove a difficulty to those who do not know Greek, a language in these days regarded with increasing disfavour.

In the Introduction the reader is informed that the town of Colossæ "owes all its glory now to the fact that Christ's Apostle was moved to write to the believers there a short letter of eighty-five verses." He is reminded, too, that we possess four "prison letters," of which Colossians is one, and is told that there is doubt regarding the place of the prison in which the letter was written. Regarding the place, Dr. Westcott makes a few statements, and does not enter into arguments, but he favours the conjecture that the Epistle was composed during the Apostle's imprisonment at Rome. "Old-fashioned folks," he says, "will probably be content to make their choice between Cæsarea and the Roman capital. For me, I hold to Rome."

An abstract of the Epistle is supplied in the Introduction, and Dr. Westcott affirms that the main gist of it is the *all-importance of Christ*, as Way and Truth and Life. He points out that a good many of the sentences are very hard and obscure; and this fact, we must conclude, is his warrant for trying to explain them. He deals with *πλήρωμα*, for example, in chap. i. 19, and writes a scholarly note on the use and significance of the word; but the note, which illustrates his style of exposition, will be intelligible only to those readers who have some knowledge of Greek. The opening words of chap. i. 25, in the Authorized Version, are "Whereof I am made a minister"; and these are changed by Dr. Westcott into "Wherein I became an instrument." The reasons given for the change will

further illustrate his manner of exegesis, though in themselves they may not be altogether convincing. He asserts that the word "minister" hardly represents *διάκονος*, which means properly "agent" or "instrument," and that rightly and truly *διάκονος* is the "agent" of a person. Why, then, does he say that one can be "agent" of the Gospel, but hardly "agent" of the Church? Is the Gospel a person and the Church not? He goes on to explain that one is rather an "instrument" in bringing about, or building up, the Church, and therefore he uses "Wherein." Surely we have in this instance of exegesis a striving after fine distinctions which are vain.

The Laodicean Epistle, a letter *ἐκ Λαοδικίας*, is one of the problems of Colossians, and Dr. Westcott does not leave it unnoticed. The difficulty does not lie in the phrase *τὴν ἐκ Λαοδικίας*, which he describes as a characteristic Greek brachylogy by which "the letter from Laodicea" means "the letter you will find at Laodicea, and have to get from there"; it lies in the letter itself, and the question is, Do we possess it, or has it been lost? According to Dr. Westcott, it most probably is the letter we call Ephesians, which by every indication was a "circular" letter, so that a copy of it would have been dropped at Laodicea by the messenger on his way to Colossæ. Fortunately, Dr. Westcott is not emphatic in asserting the identity of the Laodicean and the Ephesian Epistle; and though many noted scholars—including Lightfoot—have favoured this identity, there is just as much to be said for the theory that the Laodicean Epistle has been lost. The existence of the apocryphal epistle *Ad Laodicenses* does not imply a recognized identity of *τὴν ἐκ Λαοδικίας* with Ephesians.

'The Book of Common Prayer among the Nations of the World' is in a sense a by-product—an overgrown chapter from a larger work on the Book of Common Prayer, which, again, appears to be a kind of glorified *catalogue raisonné* of the liturgical collection formed by Dr. Benton at Boston, U.S. A glance through the pages before us, which are nearly 500 in number, is enough to give some idea of the gigantic task on which Dr. Muss-Arnolt is engaged; nor has he confined himself to the mere bibliographical data, which by themselves would not constitute a book in the true sense. We have, e.g., the interesting and suggestive chapter headed 'The Linguistic Training of the Missionary,' which we recommend to the attention of all missionary societies.

But while the bibliographer, in the strict sense of the term, is not bound to know anything beyond the outward form of his books, and any additional matter is in the nature of a free gift, extraneous to the bargain, we are at least entitled to expect that such matter shall be reasonably accurate. Unfortunately several blunders, not all of them printers' errata, occurring in a section of the book which we are in a position to check, inspire grave

doubts as to the remainder. It almost seems as if the author would have done better in limiting his aspirations to the production of a correct and serviceable bibliography.

In the section devoted to Africa (pp. 301-369) we find (p. 315) that Lumasaba is described as "the language of the Bantu-speaking (Wa) Kavirondo." It is really the language (or a dialect of the language) of the Bagishu mentioned in the preceding paragraph, who live on Mount Elgon. The four Gospels were translated into this language by Mr. Crabtree in 1904. The proper name of the Bantu Kavirondo is Bagaya.

We do not know Dr. Muss-Arnolt's authority for the statement that Swahili is "indigenous probably to the East African coast south of the Luvu (Pangani) river." The Swahili language only came into existence with the mixed race which sprang from the union of Arab settlers and native Africans, and seems to have spread southwards from the Lamu Archipelago, its Bantu groundwork being probably in the first instance Pokomo. What is meant by "the Vale of Lamu" (p. 316) is not clear: there is no such valley. One cannot help suspecting that some reference to the *Wali* (governor) of Lamu has been misunderstood by a transcriber. *Wa-gál[í]a* on p. 321 is probably a clerical or printer's slip for *Wa-sagala*, who are shown by the context to be the people meant; but it is misleading in its suggestion of the Galla, who are not a Bantu tribe at all. On p. 322 it seems to be implied, though the sentence is by no means clear, that the Rev. J. E. Beverley worked among the Wagogo at Shimba. Shimba, a few miles south of Mombasa, is nowhere near Ugogo: the people living there are rightly called Wadigo and Waduruma.

The author does not seem aware that both the linguistic classification of F. Müller and that of Lepsius have been to some extent superseded by the recent work of Meinhof and Westermann, which tends to establish the reverse of Lepsius's conclusion, viz., that the Bantu languages have arisen through the interaction of Sudan ("Negro") and Proto-Hamitic elements. The view that "the great negro intermediate zone [is] the diversified product of the collision and mutual influence and mixture of the Hamitic and the Bantu" is no longer tenable. Westermann's 'Sudansprachen' is erroneously entered in the Bibliography under 'Bantu Languages'; and though Meinhof's 'Vergleichende Grammatik' and 'Moderne Sprachforschung in Afrika' are noted, his equally important 'Lautlehre der Bantu-sprachen' has not found a place. This is the more surprising since the bibliographical lists and references, extending to reviews in *The Athenæum*, are uncommonly full.

The Zulu Prayer Book mentioned on p. 335 was, we believe, due to the late Bishop Colenso, whose important linguistic work (including a complete translation of the New Testament and the well-known 'Zulu-English Dictionary') is, strange to

say, not even referred to. The translations of the late Bishop Callaway were used chiefly in the south-western part of Natal, where the dialect differs somewhat from that spoken in the east country and Zululand.

The number of languages into which the Anglican liturgy has been rendered, and the hold it has in many cases obtained over the native mind, form a striking testimony to its intrinsic beauty and universal appeal. At the same time an unprejudiced observer cannot but lament the immense amount of wasted labour and ingenuity involved. The *Quicunque Vult*, the Communion Service, the three exhortations in the Communion Service—even in a few cases the Thirty-Nine Articles—have been rendered in full, with infinite pains and—one cannot help thinking—doubtful profit. But the climax of unreason appears to us to be the printing in English of the 'Table of Kindred and Affinity' at the end of the Chinyanja Prayer Book! This for the benefit of people who bar marriage with the child of an uncle or aunt, whether paternal or maternal!

Whatever views may be entertained as to the propositions set forth in the so-called Athanasian Creed, a document which many well-instructed theologians consider entirely unsuited to modern views and needs, we fancy no one will maintain it to be a suitable form for communicating instruction to a primitive people. At best it can be to them little more than an unintelligible form of words. It is absent from the Zulu Prayer Book already referred to, which, though in the first instance only provisional, is in use to this day, and has proved the truth of the saying about the half being more than the whole. The *Quicunque Vult* is not the only omission, and the total bulk is greatly reduced; but one may say that every page of it is read and known, whereas the usual versions, slavishly complete to the last rubric, contain an intolerable weight of dead matter. A certain amount of elasticity in adaptation should be permitted to avoid such grotesque effects as that in the Chinyanja *Benedicite*, where (ice and snow being unknown and nameless phenomena) we read:—

"Inu ice ni snow ayerekeleni Ambuye."

The Ibo Prayer Book goes further by spelling phonetically "*Ais na Sno*." The Luganda version has "frozen water" (literally, "water which has been caught and held fast") "and hail"; Swahili has two handy Arabic words, *barafu* and *thuluji*; the Basuto, familiar with all forms of cold in their mountains, have no difficulty; and the Zulu book sensibly omits the versicle altogether.

The chapter on the languages of America contains facts new to most readers, which will be found extremely interesting, though, for the reason already indicated, the details must be accepted with caution. There is a useful Chronological Table at the end of the book.

PRACTICAL PRINCIPLES AND DEFINITIONS.

PROF. TEN BROEKE'S 'Constructive Basis for Theology' will assure him a place amongst the foremost Christian apologists of to-day. Its aim is "to determine in a measure what the sphere, function, and problem of theology are in the religious life, and to find a constructive basis for theology"; and its merit is its attempt "to show that modern as compared with ancient thought affords a superior constructive basis for Christian faith, making it possible to form a theology that shall effectively promote present religious life."

The book consists of three parts. Part I. deals with the origin and development of Christian theology till the Reformation. Part II. shows how acceptance of the principle of that Reformation brought about both a new philosophy and a new theology, and is designed not so much for the philosopher or theologian as for those who have "clung to the ancient Christian doctrines," and now feel that the language of their creed is alien to the modern spirit. Part III. treats of contemporary thought, and by a summary of the help which science and philosophy have afforded to theology appeals for the restatement of the latter in modern and richer terms. In all sections of the book the author has made "the least possible use of the classic dogmas," since, as he shrewdly says, these are "products of the very thing to be understood"; and he writes in such clear and simple fashion that his work is as pleasing as it is intelligible.

Prof. ten Broeke by a careful review of the construction of Christian theology reminds us that it is "more than Christian," that it is also Hebraic and Greek; and in one chapter he discusses fully its antecedents. Believing that Greek philosophy was theology except in name, he passes under discriminating review the ruling ideas of Hellenic thought from Homer to Plotinus. Such a task, of course, has often been performed; its fulfilment has been the duty of every historian of ancient philosophy; and one is tempted, at a first glance, to say that it is a work of supererogation, when compressed within one chapter. But here these conceptions of God, man, and the world are viewed not so much as forms of systematic philosophies as expressions of moral and religious life; and Dr. ten Broeke is bold enough to question whether the "final completion of the theology involved in the philosophical views of life taught by Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, the Stoics, and Plotinus, has ever been written." Another

A Constructive Basis for Theology. By James ten Broeke. (Macmillan & Co., 10s. net.)

The Working Faith of a Liberal Theologian. By the Rev. T. Rhondda Williams. (Williams & Norgate, 5s. net.)

Life for Every Man. By J. P. Maud, Bishop of Kensington. (Wells Gardner & Co., 2s. 6d. net.)

Some Religious Terms Simply Defined. By E. L. Marsden. (Watts & Co., 3d.)

chapter of Part I. is taken up with matter that can be found in most books on the history of theology, for a summary is given of the early Christian attempts at creed-making. But here again the freshness of outlook disarms criticism.

Perhaps the best chapter in this section is that on the 'Meaning of Christianity.' In it we have an echo of the debate between Prof. Loisy and Prof. Harnack in their differing conceptions of the "essence" of Christianity; and nothing could be better than its treatment of the vexed question of the "originality" of Christian ideals. Two sentences may be quoted:—

"There is a difference between forming a conception of the Deity as a personality and thinking of man's well-being as consisting solely in union with God, and having this conception become a vital principle of religious experience.... The Christian religion offered a new order of things, a recreation of humanity, a kingdom of grace and love; while the Greek conception implied that it was only necessary, for the fulness of life, to correct the old."

The Reformation, amongst other things, meant freedom from the principle of objective authority which had become inherent in the Holy Roman Church; but it was not long before Protestantism fell back into bondage. National Churches took the place of the Catholic Church; the Bible was enforced to its very letter; and Confessions demanded unswerving adherence. The content of Christianity was identified with "the better forms of pre-existing theories," but to the disadvantage of its most specific features, and a new problem arose—how to unite "the individuality of faith" with "the objectivity of belief." A new philosophy and a new theology appeared in the attempt to appropriate the principle of the Reformation. This leads to an examination of philosophical theories from that of Descartes to that of Hegel. Dr. ten Broeke remarking that frequently the trained theologian dismisses Kant, Hegel, Schleiermacher, and Ritschl with a few words of approval or criticism, has given considerable space to these thinkers, and to lines of thought springing from them, as he is "convinced that they have made it necessary to go forward to a new theology rather than back to the ancient conceptions of the Christian faith." In three chapters he deals respectively with those who have regarded religion as the "good will," among whom the chief was Kant; with those who have regarded it as intellectual, such as Hegel and his followers; and with those who have regarded its essence as feeling, such as Schleiermacher and Ritschl. One need make no remark on this part of the volume, for not only are its summaries lucid and accurate, but its conclusion also is unavoidable. "Each in turn [he says] regards his system as fully in accord with Christianity; but each system lacks the feature that gives strength to the others." The only satisfactory theology, that which Dr. ten Broeke seeks, must do full justice to each of these ideals of will, knowledge, and feeling. The author does not attempt to formulate

that theology; but in the last part of the book he points to phases of the present intellectual and social life that seem to favour such construction. It is only in keeping with the latest trend of religious thought that the author discusses fully and ably the help which recent psychology and sociology have furnished; though experts in philosophic studies will naturally turn to the chapter in which pluralism and absolute idealism are dealt with. Dr. ten Broeke cannot be labelled as a disciple of any one school; he is content (and wisely so) to take from each system what can avail to make a sound and satisfactory basis for Christian theology. The message of Jesus concerning God in relation to men and to the world grows richer as we learn its significance; and "the moral kingdom of God realized in persons unites the natural and spiritual in itself, and is the end which gives meaning to reality." Dr. ten Broeke is an optimist, and his spirit and method are suited to the interpretation of theology.

The greater part of the Rev. Rhondda Williams's account of his 'Working Faith' will, no doubt, appeal especially to his fellow-labourers in the ministry, though they may find themselves as powerful for good with a less elaborate scheme of belief. To the lay mind the thought recurs from chaps. i. to vii. that the work bears the marks of over-specialization.

A sense of overcrowding prevails; the very wealth of reasoning and quotation hints at a need for self-assurance. Occasional dogmatism and an air of finality belie slightly the entire open-mindedness of the writer. We are puzzled to attach significance to the last three words in the following sentence: "The truly religious man must devote his active life to God and to good"; as also to the modification implied in the words, "Let the mind realize its unity with God, and there is scarcely a limit to what it can do"; but it is not until we reach chap. viii. that our desire to criticize is really roused. Hitherto we had felt that lack of clear definition was a natural outcome of an attempt to express spiritual experience in a material form, but in the chapter on 'The Hereafter' the contrary seems to us the case. Mr. Williams, in his fight for belief in the soul's continuity, would endow it with—we had almost said "personality," but perhaps "individuality" is the better word. We have no desire that he should be converted from his belief in the survival of individuality, but we think that his pity for those who do not agree with him is wasted. At a time when the wonders of the physical world are augmented daily, and when the follower of Christ sees a purpose in life as He lived it far transcending ancient ideas concerning mortality and immortality, there is but little room for pity. It has long been an axiom that the material in our planetary system is indestructible, and it is at least unlikely that anything spiritual can pass absolutely into the void. It is to be

hoped that, with the realization that even an unuttered thought may have a far-reaching result in a succeeding century, a wider sense of responsibility in spiritual as well as material things may, at last, be awakened. The possession of such an awakened consciousness is, in our opinion, far more important than a belief in the survival of individuality.

Of the Church—what it has been and may be—Mr. Williams has much to say which merits the attention of all professing adherence to any corporate religious body, and his last chapter on 'Christianity and Social Ideals' cannot, we believe, fail to win something more than inactive sympathy from his readers. He is, perhaps, over-anxious to affirm that the New Testament does not furnish us with an economic system adequate to our present needs, though he admits that "here and there in the New Testament some very important and far-reaching economic principles" are to be found. The present reviewer wonders whether any of our so-called economists have given currency to more important or more far-reaching economic principles than Christ.

It is among the commonplaces of observation that the appearance in cold print of words quickened at the time of delivery by the personality of the speaker is often a disappointing experience.

The little volume 'Life for Every Man,' which contains the addresses given at Great St. Mary's Church during a mission to the undergraduates of the University of Cambridge by the Bishop of Kensington, reflects, however, such a measure of his compelling sincerity that even those who did not hear him can feel its influence. The book is in some sort to be regarded as a souvenir of a great spiritual experience which those who shared in it will know best how to value; but its message—addressed primarily to those who should be leaders of men, "trained to face difficulties and accept responsibility," of whom "we ought to find a plentiful supply" in our public schools and Universities, and illustrated mainly by the parable of the Good Samaritan—is a plain, simple, direct call to every man to live a life of love in action. If in the Bishop's outspoken words on the subject of impurity and venereal disease others more timorous in handling such a difficult question find strength to combat the evil, the publication of the addresses will have been abundantly justified, apart from its value as an abiding impression of a fruitful mission.

We have eagerly sought for a book which we can place in the hands of children with the assurance that, while it acquaints them with modern ideas on God and religion, it will not at the same time make them intolerant towards those who honestly think it unwise to question the old faith, or even those whose courage is insufficient for the purpose. What we sought was a writer imbued not only with knowledge, but also with sympathy towards humanity in its gropings after

truth. A large amount of crude knowledge is shown by Mrs. Marsden in 'Some Religious Terms Simply Defined,' but it is the sort of information which knocks the crutches out of the hands of the feeble instead of teaching them to walk without them.

Though there is little the sense of which we disapprove, there are but few sentences we would leave unaltered. The author regrets dogmatism in others, but she is herself most dogmatic on matters which permit of the widest possible difference of opinion. We doubt whether such words as "impossible" and "unknowable" should find a place in a modern vocabulary—certainly not in one for those facing the light of the twentieth century.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO SCHOLARSHIP.

A CRITICAL edition of the Samaritan-Hebrew Pentateuch such as that begun by Dr. von Gall in the Part before us is a very onerous task, and one also in some respects of a rather thankless kind. The usual fascination of an *apparatus criticus* which skilfully divides MSS. into family groups, and occasionally even succeeds in tracing the phenomena of textual variations to still extant or long-lost archetypes, is absent in this case. The operator—if so the editor may for once be called—has here to deal with extensive rows of MSS. which very often differ from one another, but differ in such a way as to furnish very little indication, if any, of the rule or precedent by which the hand of the copyist was guided. In substance they are, indeed, all alike, this being a fact in which much reassurance may legitimately be found; but as a critical edition of a text has naturally to deal with variants rather than with that which is constant, the general absence of decisive criteria is exceedingly irksome, and was, we have no doubt, so felt by the painstaking and learned editor himself.

Yet it is at the same time an indisputable fact that a great service has been rendered to Biblical study by the publication of the present work, and it is also clear that the very monotony and critical unproductiveness of much of the labour enhance the merit of the scholar who has ungrudgingly given himself to the task. The long controversy which began with the publication of the Samaritan-Hebrew text in 1645 is at the present time dormant rather than settled, but it is to most scholars perfectly clear that in cases of

Der Hebräische Pentateuch der Samaritaner. Herausgegeben von August Freiherrn von Gall.—Part I. *Prolegomena und Genesis.* (Giessen, Töpelmann, 28m.)

The Book of Amos. With Notes by Ernest Arthur Edghill. Edited, with an Introduction, by G. A. Cooke. "Westminster Commentaries." (Methuen & Co., 6s.)

Fresh Voyages on Unfrequented Waters. By the Rev. T. K. Cheyne. (A. & C. Black, 5s. net.)

Jewish and Christian Apocalypses. By F. Crawford Burkitt. (Milford, 3s. net.)

variation from the Masoretic text much weight must be attached to the Samaritan reading whenever it is supported by the Septuagint or other important versions. The Samaritan-Hebrew, in fact, represents—apart from certain palpable Samaritan falsifications—an original pre-Masoretic form of the Pentateuchal text; and as the only separate edition of it, which was published by Benjamin Blaney in 1790, has long been out of print, whilst the two other editions of the text are, so to say, buried in the Paris and London Polyglots, it is manifest that, even if the new edition were not as greatly superior to its predecessors as it actually is, its appearance deserves to be hailed with much gratitude by all serious textual students of the Old Testament.

We cannot say that we agree with everything Dr. von Gall says in part iv. of his Introduction (or 'Prolegomena') regarding the principles by which he was guided in the preparation of the work; nor can it be reassuring to learn that, in his effort to fix the text with the aid derived from constant comparison with the Masoretic form of it as well as with the Septuagint, the decision had "naturally" to be based on subjective grounds ("der Entscheid war natürlich subjectiv"). But it must be admitted that, if the edition which he gives us cannot be regarded as definitive, he has at least succeeded thoroughly well in producing a work which, whilst satisfactorily meeting present needs, provides a vast amount of well-ordered data for future workers in the same field of study.

Dr. von Gall's chief strength lies, in fact, in the collection and classification of his material. The most useful part of the 'Prolegomena' is, accordingly, that containing the descriptions of the MSS. (about eighty in number) on which the text has been based, and a mere glance at the copious critical notes occupying the greater part of each page in the body of the work is sufficient to show how minutely Dr. von Gall has noted the peculiarities of every text, in book-form or scroll, that lay before him in either its original shape or in photographic facsimile.

The handsome quarto in which the work is presented offers a highly pleasing appearance; the type (Drugulin's) is at least as good as anything we have seen for a long time; and the four photographic plates which follow the 'Prolegomena' add to the attractiveness of the edition.

The late Mr. Edghill's edition of Amos not only contains an excellent scholarly commentary on the Book of Amos, but also furnishes a highly suggestive object lesson on the requirements necessary for an adequate appreciation of the Hebrew prophets. We rightly insist on high scholarship, literary taste, critical acumen, together with a clear and logical mode of presentation, as indispensable requisites for authoritative interpretation of the prophetic utterances. But there is something quite as essential which we are, unfortunately, in the habit of omitting from our list of qualifications. The great

Hebrew prophets were social workers in the truest and fullest sense of the term, and it is therefore only by persons who are themselves eager, sympathetic, and truly religious social workers that the inwardness of the ancient prophetic spirit can be fully realized. Goethe says in a motto added to his 'Divan':—

Wer den Dichter will verstehen
Muss in Dichters Lande gehen.

But if this be an indispensable condition in the poet's case, it is doubly such where the understanding of the prophet is concerned, for what is prophecy if not poetry with a special spark of divinity added?

What is the prophet's land? It is nothing less (though it assuredly is at the same time something more) than the field of social struggle and social endeavour in all its length and breadth. The prophet, whatever his origin, thus belongs to no class, or rather to all classes; and in order fully to understand him one must be, in some degree, a man in the wider and complete sense of the word, rather than a member of a class.

Amos was, so far as we know, the first of the great band of inspired Hebrew teachers whose addresses took the form of a highly finished and often finely poetic literary style. Called to be a prophet from among the sheepfolds—as Burns was called to be a poet from behind the plough—he started on his great career with an earnestness and courage inferior to none, and with a power of speech second only to that of Isaiah. It is in the highest degree improbable that Amos, or any of the other great prophets, had any thought of erecting literary monuments for the purpose of immortalizing their names. Their sole object was to render to their people effective service of the highest and truest sort. Self-pleasing could have little share in work of this kind, and it is precisely for this reason that their writings have gained immortal value. For had they consciously sought personal fame, the literary result would not have been anything like the work that has come down to us, nor would their oratory have truly merited the name of prophecy.

We do not assert that Mr. Edghill, whose career as an earnest social worker in Southwark was brought to an untimely end in 1912, has developed to the full the social aspect of his theme. He would, in fact, have been hardly justified in making it specially prominent in a commentary which is at every step expected—and in this case never expected in vain—to be fully abreast of the critical and archaeological learning of the day. But he has, in a forcible and perfectly natural manner, paid sufficient attention to this side of the subject to impress the reader with its high and paramount value; and it is to be hoped that the rising generation of scholars will not be slow in following the lead that has thus been given to them.

As examples of Mr. Edghill's manner of looking at the past in the light of the present, and at the present in the light

of the past, we may quote such sentences as:—

"Professionalism and prejudice, especially in the religious sphere, are always eager for the suppression of a prophet. Christendom at every altar commemorates the most signal instance in history of such a triumph."

"The ladies of Samaria (as of many another country) never troubled to think what their luxurious self-indulgence cost their poorer sisters."

Or again:—

"The unparalleled boldness of the prophet is worth considering. We, no less than ancient Israel, are far too much inclined to accept the sins of civilization as the normal state of affairs. After the feeblest of protests, we acquiesce in social conditions irreconcilable with any Christian standard; we regard them as inevitable, as a regrettable necessity."

Mr. Edghill also introduces into his notes some passages to a similar effect from the writings of Prof. G. A. Smith and one or two other scholars, thus showing that the same mode of exegesis had, in some measure, been adopted before him by a small number of writers; but his merit as virtually a pioneer in this phase of interpreting prophecy is, in view of the fact that the old more or less stiffly intellectual method still generally prevails, not thereby diminished to any appreciable extent.

The "vigour, freshness, and imaginative sympathy" which, as the publishers had every right to assure us, are the chief qualities of Mr. Edghill's work, will be found to be as conspicuous in the new translation printed in the form of an Appendix as in his comments on the text represented by the Revised Version. Perfect, indeed, we cannot call the translation; but it is always forceful, sonorous, and artistic, and it thus points the way to a tone of greater reality, beauty, and strength in Scriptural translations than is commonly presented to the eye of the long-suffering reviewer. There is here no straining after metre—an effort which, alas! must be counted amongst the worst sins of some modern translators—and it is partly for this very reason that the language is often strikingly (though irregularly) rhythmic. It would be difficult to quote adequately from a chequered series of compositions like those of the Book of Amos; but can one desire anything more alive or forceful in a translation than

Smite the capitals and let the bases be shattered,
Yes, fling them crashing on the heads of all of them;
or (though in this case the rendering is far from literal):—

Behold, a forming of locusts—larvæ, when the
spring crops shoot,
And behold, when men may mow—locusts full
grown?

Special acknowledgment is due to Dr. G. A. Cooke, who now occupies the post of Regius Professor lately left vacant by Dr. Driver, for having undertaken to edit Mr. Edghill's work, and for adding an Introduction containing all the general information needed on Amos, his time, and his work. The student is likely to find the section on "the literary influence of the Book of Amos" particularly useful.

In his 'Fresh Voyages on Unfrequented Waters' Dr. Cheyne carries his North-Arabian theory to a length which he himself would have probably regarded as impossible when mapping out the earlier stages of this new scheme of Biblical reconstruction. To a fresh radical treatment of several of the later books of the Old Testament is added an equally radical survey of portions of the Apocrypha; and a part consisting of no fewer than six chapters on the New Testament follows the thirteen chapters which constitute the first division of the work.

The author's theory has grown apace in the course of its development. The immediate predecessors of the volume now before us have prepared us for the extension of our author's thesis to Haggai and Zechariah, Ezra, Nehemiah, and the Book of Esther; and it seems only logical that the Book of Job, the Song of Solomon, Proverbs and Ecclesiastes, and the Book of Daniel should be included in the general scheme of textual emendation and the exegesis that is based on it. Tobit, again, would naturally lose its Assyrian background if the Israelites were taken as captives to North Arabia instead of the valley of the Euphrates; and a similar remark can be made to apply to Judith and 1 Baruch. But even if Dr. Cheyne's general theory were seriously tenable, why should it be suggested that 1 Maccabees, universally regarded as an historical record of events in the second century B.C., was in reality based on an account of a much earlier persecution by North-Arabian tyrants?

Greater astonishment still awaits us when we approach the New Testament division of the book. For some of it we have, indeed, been prepared by one or two of Dr. Cheyne's previous writings; but what ground is there for the wholesale alteration of names all through the pages of the Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, the Apocalypse, and elsewhere? In one of the chapters a scathing remark is offered on some of the work of Prof. Drews, but there can be no doubt that those who reject that scholar's theory will, with at least as great emphasis, also reject Dr. Cheyne's views.

Prof. Burkitt's Schweich Lectures on 'Jewish and Christian Apocalypses' make very interesting reading. They put forward the results of the author's learning with much sprightliness and a considerable degree of grace. The reader's attention is, at the start, captivated by the spirited description of the Sistine Chapel at Rome, introduced for the purpose of making a special point of the easily discovered connexion between Michelangelo's picture of the Last Judgment and apocalyptic teaching; and having once been brought into sympathy with the author's mode of viewing his subject, one readily follows him along the entire path on which he, with unflagging personal interest, is, so to say, conducting his public.

From his general exposition of the apocalyptic idea he advances to a consideration of the Book of Enoch, and

then turns his attention first to the minor Jewish Apocalypses, such as the Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs, and next to early Christian apocalyptic writing. There follow learned Appendixes on the Greek text of Enoch, the martyrdom of Isaiah, and some other kinds of Apocalypses, which are addressed to those who, like the lecturer, have investigated the entire theme for themselves.

So far by way of appreciation; but the question must be asked whether Prof. Burkitt has been sufficiently just to the historical data which must form the solid basis of a work like the present. His exposition is grounded throughout on the assumption that apocalyptic speculation was before A.D. 70 in as assured a sense part and parcel of the national soul of Israel as Rabbinism became after the great catastrophe which occurred on that date. But is there sufficient justification for such a view? Prof. Burkitt himself declares that the succession of "the chain of Teachers," as set out in the Mishnah tractate 'Aboth,' "from the men of the Great Synagogue who learnt from Ezra, through Hillel and Shammai, to Johanan ben Zakkai," is genuine. Now if this view is correct, he ought to be able to convince us that some members, at any rate, of this succession of teachers exhibited a strong tendency to apocalyptic mysticism. But can he do so? Were, for instance, Hillel and Shammai imbued with the spirit of the author or authors of the Book of Enoch?

There is, on the other hand, a strong body of opinion in favour of the view that the leading apocalyptic work just mentioned, together with compositions of a similar kind, originated, not among the main body of Hebrew teachers, but among the Essenes or some kindred sect specially given to the mystic contemplations set forth in the apocalyptic writings. Prof. Burkitt is, of course, not bound to hold that view, but he clearly is bound to give his reasons for adopting the belief in the Jewish national origin of these works rather than the apparently more natural theory of their sectarian parentage. He, however, not only offers no reasons for his preference, but even passes over the alternative view in silence, as if it did not exist. Such an attitude manifestly involves a *petitio principii* of a dangerous kind.

We do not assert that the picture drawn in the lectures would lose all its value if the point of view from which it is painted could be shown to have been false. There are far too many splendid touches in the canvas to reduce it to a thing of no account. But it would undoubtedly become, as a whole, untrue in the historical sense if the disregarded standpoint should prove to be correct.

Whilst, therefore, treasuring the book as a fine and stimulating piece of learning, we must look forward to a future publication—if by the same author, so much the better—which would treat the subject in a more complete, and historically more convincing, manner.

Lord's and the M.C.C. By Lord Harris and F. S. Ashley-Cooper. (London and Counties Press Association, 11. 11s. 6d. net.)

As befits a book with a title which will stir awe in every proper schoolboy, the authors have used real diligence in investigating the records and minutes of the Marylebone Cricket Club, and, as the result of their researches, have produced a volume which is not a *réchauffé* of previously printed facts and theories, but is a real contribution to the history of cricket. Its publication comes timely in the centenary season of Lord's Cricket Ground on its present site. The personal reminiscences of Miss Blanche Lord (the only surviving grandchild of Thomas Lord), Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, and others have stood the authors in good stead. How much they have added to our knowledge of the early history of the Club and its eponymous hero can easily be gauged by a reference to Andrew Lang's article in the "Badminton Library." For the first time the figure of Thomas Lord emerges clearly from the mists of fiction which have rendered deeper the shadows of the past. The destruction of the pavilion at Lord's in 1825 has been compared (as a disaster to cricket history) with the burning of the Alexandrian Library. But the pains of Lord Harris and Mr. Ashley-Cooper have done much to make good that disaster.

Morland's portrait, now first reproduced as the frontispiece, is enough in itself to show that Lord was not the mere ground-bowler and retailer of beer that some have represented. He was a handsome, intelligent man, an enthusiast for the game, who came of a good stock. He was born in Yorkshire and educated in Norfolk, the son of a labourer who worked on the land which he had once owned, but which he had lost through his loyal extravagance in raising a troop of 500 horse to fight for Bonnie Prince Charlie. Towards the close of the eighteenth century cricket was ceasing to be the despised amusement of the lower classes, and was becoming the chief recreation of public-school boys. As a retainer of the Earl of Winchilsea, a member of the White Conduit Club, Lord set up a private ground on the site of Dorset Square, under the aegis of his patron and the fourth Duke of Richmond. The White Conduit Club became the M.C.C., and from that moment the arbiters and champions of the rules of the game through ever-widening regions of the earth, and the careful custodians of the spirit in which it should be played.

The steps by which Lord moved his cricket ground from one site to another, until it was settled on the famous sward at St. John's Wood in 1814, are fully described, and, thanks to the assistance of Mr. E. B. V. Christian, the legal history of Lord's is here presented more fully than ever before. In an Introductory Note, destined, if we mistake not, to be often quoted, Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, the oldest surviving member of the Club,

reveals glimpses of Lord's as it was eighty years ago, when Lord Frederick Beauclerk, the autocrat of the game, was laying down the law, organizing the matches, and calculating to make 600*l.* a year by his bets on them; when Mr. Dark, then the proprietor of the ground, presented Sir Spencer with a bat and the freedom of the field; when the pitch was merely nibbled by droves of sheep on their way to Smithfield Market, and all the rest of the area was ridge and furrow. The cry of objection to all innovations is, reformers will note, no new feature in cricket. The introduction of round-arm bowling was met by a strike of cricketers and mobbings of players; pads and gloves were denounced by Lord Frederick Beauclerk as "so unfair for the bowler"; and the use of a mowing machine roused the utmost disgust in the conservative breast of the Hon. Robert Grimston. Nor is the outcry against slow play a new thing; in 1844 Mr. Haygarth, notorious as a slow scorer, and famous as the compiler of 'Scores and Biographies,' took three hours to make sixteen runs for M.C.C. v. Hampshire. Shades of Louis Hall! We observe that the complaint that there was too much cricket came into being as early as 1870, even before the county championship had been instituted.

The authors have spiced their history with short biographies and characteristic stories of many of the early players, and of the Secretaries of the Club from Benjamin Aislabie to Mr. F. E. Lacey, to whom cricket owes so much.

Some of the best stories (treasured by Bob Thoms, a great humorist as well as a great umpire) are told of Lillywhite, the famous bowler, who led the "march of intellect system" by bowling over-arm before it was allowed by law. His tiny stature helped him to escape notice when his hand went above his shoulder. Small in build, he was great in his own estimation; and well he might be, for he was in a class by himself as a bowler, even when past fifty. "I shall have the lower wicket," he used to say at Lord's, "and after that you can have which you please." "I bowls the best ball in England, and Mr. Harenc the next," he proclaimed, and added:—

"I suppose if I was to think *every* ball, they wouldn't ever get a run. But three balls out of four straight is what we call *mediocrity*."

He would never attempt a catch off his own bowling, so careful was he of the cunning of his right hand. "When I have bowelled the ball, I've done with hur, and I leaves hur to my field," he explained to his captain at Lord's, when he was told to try to make a catch. There are many such stories, old and new, flashes of wit and humour which throw a brilliant light on the cricketers of old days. As for the illustrations, excellently reproduced, the unrivalled collection of paintings, engravings, and photographs which render the pavilion at Lord's something of a picture gallery as well, has provided a

rich quarry which has been freely and judiciously worked.

The weak part of the book is the perfunctory and inadequate way in which the matches and records of the last twenty-five years are dealt with. A chapter on the great games played at Lord's, described, say, by Mr. R. H. Lyttelton, Mr. Warner, and Mr. Fry, or some others who have played in them or watched them, would have added greatly to our enjoyment, and something to the literature of the game.

The Confederation of Europe. By Walter Alison Phillips. (Longmans & Co., 7*s.* 6*d.* net.)

IN his Oxford lectures now printed Mr. Phillips—we have not yet learnt to call him Professor—has made an important contribution, not only to the history of the Holy Alliance, but also to current discussion of the peace movement. His purpose was

"to study the history of the European Coalition which succeeded to Napoleon's dictatorship in Europe, from the point of view of an experiment in the international organization of peace,"

so as to show what may and what may not be expected from modern projects with a similar aim. Mr. Phillips is not very hopeful. His searching analysis of the diplomacy of the allied Powers from 1814 to 1822 proves that none of them was ready to subordinate national interests to the welfare of Europe as a whole, though it is true that Great Britain gave up some of her conquests. Castlereagh, being a plain, honest man, steadfastly maintained throughout these years that Great Britain, while willing to co-operate with the other Powers, must consider her own interests first. The allies, especially Alexander of Russia and Metternich, were lavish in altruistic professions; but they too in the last resort were as selfish as Great Britain was accused of being. Mutual jealousy and suspicion wrecked the Confederation, which, after the Congress of Verona in 1822, was split into two groups: Great Britain and France on the one hand, and Russia, Austria, and Prussia—the Holy Alliance in its narrower sense—on the other. But the experiment was not made in vain. As Mr. Phillips puts it, "without the Holy Alliance, there would have been no Hague Conferences."

Mr. Phillips is the first historian to lay due stress on the Emperor Alexander's proposal of a European Confederation, made to Pitt in 1804 through his envoy Novosiltsov. Alexander was doubtless inspired by the "Grand Design" of Henri IV., as discussed by the Abbé de St. Pierre, Rousseau, and La Harpe, and his proposal has been revived in our own time by his successor, Nicholas II., who summoned the Hague Conferences. Alexander's romantic dream has thus become a fixed tradition of one of the most powerful monarchies. Pitt, who was absorbed in the war against Napoleon, accepted the Russian proposal in principle, and agreed

that the Powers should guarantee each other's possessions against any attack. He may not have foreseen the disadvantages of such a guarantee. But his practical mind was probably impressed with the necessity of flattering the young Emperor, and making him enthusiastic for the alliance against France. It was far too soon, as Pitt knew, to discuss what Europe should do when Napoleon had been crushed.

The strange personality of Alexander troubled the diplomatists. He had been indoctrinated by his tutor La Harpe with Republican ideas; by his friend Czartoryski with a passion for nationality which led him to give Poland a Constitution; by the Baroness Krüdener, after Waterloo, with a religious mysticism which increased his vanity and made him act absurdly. But his ideas and beliefs were little more than a disguise for the primitive despotism which he showed whenever his own self-esteem was wounded or his power threatened. The cynical Metternich always suspected that Alexander, under cover of the beautiful phrases of the Holy Alliance and the treaties and protocols, was trying to gain some advantage for Russia, and Metternich was not far wrong. The Emperor was too obviously anxious to use his great army as the policemen of Europe; his neighbours dreaded nothing so much. Besides, Russian agents in Italy preached the rights of man, to the injury of the Austrian overlords; and the Russian agents in Germany, like Kotzebue, were obnoxious to princes and people alike. Castlereagh at an early stage discovered that if Alexander was to be kept from doing mischief he "must be grouped," that is, flattered into being the figure-head of a combination for doing nothing in particular. Again and again, by skilful handling, he was prevented from applying his fine sentiments by main force to a distracted Europe. When the Poles took the Emperor's phrases seriously, and resented the doings of their Russian governors, and when the German Liberal student Karl Sand murdered Kotzebue, Alexander put off the mask and showed himself a mere tyrant. It was then that Metternich at last got hold of him as a repentant Jacobin, and made him regard the Holy Alliance as a divinely appointed institution for keeping men obedient to their rulers. After 1822 the Alliance was an instrument of reaction.

Alexander himself repeatedly contended that the Federation of Europe implied the establishment of Liberal Constitutions in all states. It was a just remark. Indeed, the Federation broke down largely because the Western Powers with their popular governments could not work with the autocracies in the Eastern States. Alexander and Metternich thought to obtain a greater uniformity by discouraging popular movements, like the revolutions in Spain and Naples. But French intervention in Spain on behalf of Ferdinand VII. annoyed Great Britain so much that she could no longer pretend to work with the Powers. British recognition of

the insurgent colonies of Spanish America was quickened by the vague threats of the Holy Alliance. Mr. Phillips points out, too, that Alexander's proposal to develop the European Confederation into a World-Union, as explained in a note of 1823 to his minister at Washington, alarmed John Quincy Adams, then Secretary of State, and led him to draft for Monroe the very plain-spoken message of Dec. 2nd, 1823, warning Europe not to lay hands on America. Thus Alexander's ideas bore very unexpected fruit. Mr. Phillips infers that in these days, when nationalism is a far stronger force than it was a century ago, any attempt to revive Alexander's design would not bring peace, but a sword. Nevertheless, he admits that the Confederation based on the treaties of Chaumont and Paris was not wholly a failure: "It set the tradition of that feeling of common interests among nations the growth of which is the strongest factor making for peace."

The Life and Letters of Edward Young.
By Henry C. Shelley. (Pitman & Sons,
12s. 6d. net.)

STRANGE are the tricks of Fame. What a library would that be in which were collected all those books of prose and verse which have made their authors' reputation, which have been hailed with transports and read with delight by every contemporary of taste and education, and over which nevertheless no human being, unless it be some German critic or curious explorer, would now dream of wasting an hour! What amazement, as we passed along the dusty shelves lined with dead and forgotten successes, should we not feel at the incredible vagaries of our ancestors' taste! what dark suspicions of our own! Somewhere in a corner where the dust lay less thickly we should come upon a bookcase standing apart, a monument more curious even than the rest. Here we should be surprised to see no unknown or forgotten titles; instead of obscure strangers, we should find ourselves among well-known and exalted names. Not a volume but is in our textbooks of literature: here are works by Milton, Sidney, Johnson, Byron. "What! 'Hudibras' and the 'Arcadia'?" and we ask how they come to be in such a collection. "Then you have read them?" says the librarian; and many must hurry on in confusion. Somewhere in this case, on a lower shelf, would lie a volume called 'Night Thoughts,' by Edward Young.

Young belongs to the class of poets, frequent enough in our literature, who took a turn towards religion in middle life. Born in 1683, he was in his youth a noted wit, one of the inner circle that used to meet round Addison at Button's coffee-house; his plays were acted at Drury Lane, and his poems puffed in *The Guardian*; he bandied impromptu couplets with Voltaire, wrote epigrams on tumbler with Lord Stanhope's diamond, and "touched the German flute with

much taste." To this period of his life belong three readable, if declamatory tragedies, some excellent satires, and a variety of other verse, political and complimentary. Near the age of 50 the change came, and Young took holy orders, settling down as a country parson to compose the melancholy and religious 'Night Thoughts,' on which his fame has since chiefly rested.

Pope's verdict on Young was that he had genius, but no common sense; and though Mr. Shelley defends him successfully enough in this respect, yet the criticism is very just if applied to his writings. Horace Walpole in a similar strain remarks that "even in his most frantic rhapsodies there are innumerable fine things." Frantic, indeed, could Young be. One example will suffice from a passage where the poet is describing the effects of the last trump:—

Now charnels rattle; scattered limbs, and all
The various bones, obsequious to the call,
Self-moved, advance; the neck perhaps to meet
The distant head; the distant legs the feet.
Dreadful to view, see thro' the dusky sky
Fragments of bodies in confusion fly,
To distant regions journeying, there to claim
Deserted members, and complete the frame.

But it is not only in such frantic rhapsodies that Young's lack of common sense does him an injury; with more fatal persistence, if less strikingly, it pervades the whole mass of the 'Night Thoughts.' The many beauties of this poem are almost completely swallowed and destroyed by the deplorable lack of restraint and critical power which it exhibits. The long, dreary exhortations, the lack of any form, the rambling incoherency of the argument, and the poet's incapacity to stop when he should, induce a state of impatience ill-suited for an appreciation of the many jewels embedded in the clay.

The 'Night Thoughts' is written in blank verse that gives somehow the impression of being only disguised heroic couplets; it has put on a false *enjambement*, and shaved off its rhymes. More satisfactory are the satires and epistles where this process has not been attempted. Here we find plenty of good writing, and a fund of wit and epigram that is worthy of the best eighteenth-century tradition; and it is on these poems, rather than on the more successful and celebrated 'Night Thoughts,' that Young's reputation may more securely rest.

In this view we are glad to have the support of Mr. Shelley, the poet's new biographer. His book includes a large number of quotations from a series of letters from Young to the Duchess of Portland never before published, which, though not very rich in interesting matter, yet display well enough the polished, pleasant style and amiable wit of their writer. For the rest, Mr. Shelley has done his work with evident relish, and in that spirit of enthusiasm for his author that is so essential in a good biography. It is a pity that several misprints and a few lapses in grammar, in a book otherwise well written, should have been left to testify to insufficient care in reading the proof-sheets.

The Women of Egypt. By Elizabeth Cooper. (Hurst & Blackett, 6s.)

THE Muslim woman beginning to be influenced by Western thought has been described of late by many writers, some of them competent—a fact of which the author of 'The Women of Egypt' would seem to be completely unaware, since we find in the Preface:—

"Before visiting the Orient, I endeavoured to learn from books something in relation to the woman of Egypt. I found much writing relevant to Ancient Egypt, its history and its temples, also many books dealing with the political aspects of the present-day country of the Nile. In all these treatises, however, I looked vainly for information concerning the woman."

Chaps. v., vi., and xiii. of Lane's 'Modern Egyptians' contain a mass of information, much of which holds good to-day, while what is antiquated deserves careful study, since no account of modern Muslim women which ignores their antecedents can be anything but superficial. Madame Rushdi Pasha's 'Harems et Musulmanes d'Égypte' deals much more fully than does Mrs. Cooper's work with the Egyptian woman of to-day. Mrs. Cooper has, we judge, but little Arabic. She writes "Harbora," "Harboro," and even "Harborough" for *habbarah*, and "galabeigh" (throughout) for *galabiah*. On p. 315 we read:—

"... 'El Islâm,' which words, literally translated, mean 'to deliver the face to God' or to turn to God only in worship and prayer to the exclusion of all other worship."

"El Islâm," literally translated, means "the surrender," neither more nor less. The author here and elsewhere is the victim of a bad interpreter. A *weli* is not a "good spirit," but a living man. The word means "favourite" ("of God" being understood). The statement,

"Many Moslems say that Elias or Elijah was the Kutb (chief *weli*) of his time. They say he has never died, having drunk of the fountain of Youth,"

calls for some comment. El Khidr (the Evergreen One), the mysterious Muslim Prophet who drank the waters of perpetual youth, is honoured by the Jews as Elias, and by Christians as St. George. He is possibly much older than Elijah.

Mrs. Cooper's work, though slight, has all the pleasant freshness of a personal impression. It is enlivened by a number of good stories. We are interested to learn that

"in Cairo, when the mummies were removed to the new [museum] building, the natives said it was impossible to sleep for many nights because of the frightened wailing of the spirits who had been abroad at the time, of the removal of the cases, and could not find their resting-places upon their return."

The book, although of little value to the student, may be recommended as attractive to the general reader.

The Colonising Activities of the English Puritans: the Last Phase of the Elizabethan Struggle with Spain. By Arthur Percival Newton. (Milford, for Yale University Press, 10s. 6d. net.)

IN noticing, about two years ago, Mr. C. E. Wade's 'Life of John Pym' (*Athenæum*, June 22, 1912), we directed special attention to the account of Pym's relations with the Providence Island Company, which were there for the first time incorporated in a formal biography of the great Parliamentarian. For his new information the author went no further than to a volume of the Calendar of State Papers published in 1860, and only drew therefrom the material for a chapter of sixteen small pages, in effect a concise summary of the Company's meetings. A gap in the biography of Pym was thus in part filled, but upon the whole the book was rather the worse than the better for this enrichment. For the new knowledge gained seems to have presented itself to the author's mind as a conspiracy discovered, with the result that all the subsequent political conjunctions and activities of the Gentlemen Adventurers, and especially of the greatest man among them, were interpreted as the enactment of a long-planned and deep-laid plot.

Clearly, the Providence Company cannot be made to bear all the responsibilities thus put upon it. Yet it was an adventure of high importance, and of even greater significance, to one looking before and after, than Mr. Wade seems to have suspected. In the book before us it is the central topic in a strenuously documented historical study which surveys domestic and foreign politics, the religious life and the social conditions, the inherited views and the new impulses, of England during the first half of the seventeenth century, and shows all these in ultimate relation to the two great processes of the time: the breaking of the power of Spain and the founding of an English empire overseas. The true cockpit of Europe in that age was the American Mediterranean, in which old Providence Island, lying over against the great trade-centre of the Spanish Main, held so commanding a position:—

"The Caribbean, that under Philip II. was a Spanish sea, became during the first half of the seventeenth century a seething cauldron into which were poured the most adventurous spirits from every western nation; therein worked all the passions that could no longer find their outlet on their native soil. Huguenot and Leaguer, Puritan and Arminian, Hollander, Swede, and Courlander, all could hope for fighting, adventure, and booty from the Spaniard. Their hopes of riches might be disappointed, and they might be compelled to take to peaceful planting in the islands they had wrested from him, or to smuggling with his colonists or slaves; but the end of the struggle was the same for all. When, with the pacification of Europe, peace came also to the western seas, Spain had lost all she was to lose for a hundred and fifty years, and the other nations were fixed in the outer ring of islands."

That, indeed, is the process subserved by a multitude of enterprises, abortive or

successful, which are here described, and is therefore the theme in the background of the book. But from chapter to chapter the work has strict reference to what is indicated by the main title, and presents for the first time a comprehensive world-history view of that Puritan colonizing movement of which the founding of New Plymouth and the planting of Massachusetts were memorable instances, without, however, being so fully representative as is generally assumed. In Massachusetts, especially, the separatist impulses out of which the great migration arose developed within very few years a considerable degree of essential denationalization. The Providence Company, on the other hand (to whose chief member, the Earl of Warwick, the Massachusetts settlers were indebted for their patent), continued, despite the Puritan note of all its members, in the main stream of English character and feelings, and never slackened in its intense consciousness of the national reference and sanction of its operations. In a double way it ostensibly derived from, and perpetuated, motives and actions that were historically English. It originated (as the Somers Islands Company) by a sort of budding-off from the Virginia Company, in which the expansionist ideas of Raleigh and Elizabeth were recalled to life and started on a fresh career. Independently of this the Earl of Warwick, who along with Pym was the greatest moving force in all its enterprises, was himself master of a private fleet with which, by privateering in war and buccaneering in peace, he continued for national glory and his own profit the work of Sir Francis Drake and his kind as the scourges of Spain. To show, indeed, how hostility to Spain had become a part of the moral heritage of Englishmen, wrought in equally with their love of country and their fear of God—and to give samples of the undertakings in which this national feeling expressed itself and the results to which these led—is among the purposes of Mr. Newton's study.

One result of great interest he establishes in showing conclusively that the Providence Company was the connecting link between the colonial dreams of the Elizabethan voyagers and statesmen and the Western Design of Cromwell. He thus settles a question in the development of our foreign policy to which Seeley failed to supply the true answer. So, though none of the Company's settlements proved abiding, there was nothing really episodic about its work and influence, here or elsewhere. True that Saybrook was sold for a song or a sack of wooden nutmegs (we are doubtful which) to the keen bargainers of Connecticut; and that Tortuga, that lively pirates' hold, fell suddenly to France, and Providence to the accumulated might of Spain at the second assault; and that immediately thereafter the great waves of Parliamentary turmoil swept all such distant concerns from the minds and almost the memories of the Adventurers. Yet for eleven years they had made the

Caribbean no safe place for a ship of Spain. Further, when their work and their day was apparently done, they directly inspired the policy which gave us Jamaica and should have given us Hispaniola, but for the kind of executive incompetence which is called "being unfortunate."

Altogether, then, this is a monograph of originality and importance, drawn from the very roots of the documents in half a dozen languages, presenting historical motives and movements in rich combination and from a new angle of vision, and bringing into view incidentally a great deal of human nature in Puritans, pirates, and other imperfect people, most frequently in those who were both at once, and with equal conviction of righteousness.

The Dutch East. By J. Macmillan Brown. (Kegan Paul & Co., 10s. 6d. net.)

THE author of this vigorously written book is one of the most eminent of living New Zealanders, and a high authority on the ethnological problems of the Pacific. On that ocean, as Sir Ian Hamilton said the other day, it may be decided whether Europeans or Asiatics are ultimately to guide the destinies of our planet. Although Prof. Macmillan Brown's present sketches of travel depict a district—the Dutch East Indies—which lies just outside the strict limits of the Pacific, his book is a valuable contribution to the discussion of a problem which is of vital importance to the outlying portions of our Empire. His faculty of keen observation and his knowledge—both wide and deep—of the races of the Western Pacific eminently qualify him to judge of the results of Dutch rule in the "island India" of Java and the adjacent islands, amongst which he spent the recent holiday which he now describes in so picturesque and informative a fashion. He has produced not only one of the most readable books of travel that we have met with in recent years, but also an exceptionally valuable Imperial document, which, though it is avowedly confined to a comparatively small and unknown region of the Tropics, really throws a searching light on the whole question of Imperial administration in hot climates.

The basic fact which Prof. Macmillan Brown brings to light in the course of his travels is that the encouragement and organization of industry must be the first aim of all successful tropical administrators. The native must be taught to work and made to work, otherwise he is bound to degenerate and die out. In the past, war was the only thing that kept alive the races of the fertile islands in which the earth spontaneously produces her fruits without human effort; for to live in a constant state of warfare is a way—though not economically a sound way—of keeping the human organization up to the standard demanded by Nature for permanence. The progress of civilization, with its benevolent overlordship of the Tropics, is stamping out war amongst

their inhabitants. We pride ourselves on suppressing head-hunting and piracy and all the other forms of active exercise which represented the tropical form of the struggle for existence. It is our duty to supply some substitute, and the only possible substitute is the organization of industry, with some compelling sanction to make the people work. The task of the administrator who has to carry out this revolution, and at the same time to avoid the pitfalls of forced labour and the other veiled forms of slavery, is no enviable one. Prof. Macmillan Brown reminds us that Java, under the Dutch régime, illustrates the successful accomplishment of such a task:—

"Java has become 'the garden of the world,' the most populous and yet the most prosperous region on earth, because some master, the Hindu, the Arab, the Portuguese, the Dutchman, has never allowed its people to idle.... The last has been the best guardian of their interests. He has not allowed their land to pass into the hands of large monopolists; he has compelled them to work; but he has also safeguarded them against famine; he has developed their country and taught them how best to work. The result is that their numbers have risen from two millions in the end of the seventeenth century to thirty in the beginning of the twentieth."

Prof. Macmillan Brown's account of the well-governed Dutch colonies should be read by all students of tropical administration. In strong contrast is his appalling description of the social conditions which obtain in some of the independent islands which lie sunk under the curse of the sago palm. The villainy of this beautiful tree lies in the ease with which food may be obtained from it. By cutting down a couple of sago palms a Papuan family can, with a week's work, procure and lay up food enough for the whole year, the rest of which is nothing but "playing holidays." The author, who comes from a highly Socialistic country, says that he would have liked to bring some of his New Zealand friends to see this object-lesson in the advantages of living without working:—

"Here men work the minimum, and, let us hope, enjoy the maximum. No man need work more than a week per year to keep himself and his family going.... They were the dirtiest, most nose-offending, most diseased natives that I have seen; and I have been in some of the worst slums of London and Glasgow.... You look below the dream of no work and plenty to eat, and you find—a cesspool."

Wherever the "primal curse" of forced labour is abrogated, man at present goes all to pieces in a very short time. The "idle rich" of civilization have at least plenty of recreations and occupations within their reach. But the general suppression of piracy and tribal war has taken away the only active amusement open to those who live in the sago-palm belt.

We leave to readers the many other interesting matters treated here, strongly recommending the author's incisive and able discussion of tropical problems.

The Winged Anthology. Selected and arranged by Irene Osgood and Horace Wyndham. (Richmond, 3s. 6d. net.)

UNDER this comprehensive title a host of winged creatures other than birds, butterflies, and moths might have found a place; but the poets have, for the most part, banned the poor relation, while to extend the range thus far would border on the prosaic, if not the comic, and an anthology with a comic side would be about as possible as a polygon with one side longer than all the others together. There can be nothing meagre, however, in a theme which links the ephemeral loveliness of butterfly and moth—the acknowledged types of all that is irresponsible, frivolous, and fragile—with the undying music of the nightingale, and those glorious soaring flights of many a bird suggestive of untrammelled aspiration that is ever rising. With a subject so complex and elusive the singer is confronted with the pitfalls of artificiality, and his most successful numbers are those which are the simplest.

The present selection has examples of the stilted and conventional, but it contains many gems which were well worth preserving. Thanks to the courtesy of those concerned, the editors have unearthed a great variety of copyright poems which deserve to be better known. The critic will not here find much occasion to debit poetic licence with the perpetration of "unnatural history." A mild protest is, perhaps, called for against the arrangement by which an exquisite little poem of Mrs. Marriott Watson's on the willow-wren is casually sandwiched among a number of lyrics dealing with the wren proper. That there is no confusion of identity here on the part of the authors themselves is abundantly clear. Thus:—

A wren just under my window
Has suddenly, sweetly sung

is a very different matter from

Light-poised, half-hid, aloft upon the spray
Hued like the olive, fine and willow-slender,
Over and over through the lyric day
He sings each delicate cadence, shy and tender.

Again, 'The Tit-lark's Nest,' by Owen Meredith, is misplaced among the goodly company of skylarks, though in this case it is not so certain that the poet's find was correctly identified as a meadow-pipit. As the ear best attuned to catch the lilt of a bird's song is not always that of the trained musician, so it is only the few born naturalists among the poets who fully appreciate the difficulty of reproducing it in rhythm. The Duke of Argyll's 'Imitation of Chaffinch Song,' which first appeared in 'Printers' Pie,' is a very happy rendering. The omission of Tennyson's 'Throstle' must surely be an oversight. Mr. Thomas Hardy's 'The Darkling Thrush' serves to remind us that the thrush's evensong is even more characteristic than his matins.

In the few dainty poems that treat of butterflies and moths there is nothing commonplace; the cause of the moth is beautifully pleaded by Nora Chesson, and the pretty conceit of Mr. C. G. D. Roberts gives a new aspect to the butterfly's existence.

FICTION.

The Story of Phædrus: how we got the Greatest Book in the World. By Newell Dwight Hillis. (Macmillan & Co., 5s. 6d. net.)

THIS very pretty book, with coloured pages in dainty illumination at the opening of most of the chapters, does great credit to the press of Harvard, Mass. It is, moreover, a lively story, full of incident, and as a new book of recreation for the idle can be commended. But, unfortunately, the author has laid the scene in a period of which his knowledge is insufficient. Any one who takes the risk of choosing the history of Greece or Rome for his canvas exposes himself at once to a cloud of criticism, for many educated readers can find flaws in his work. The very names the author gives his characters: Phædrus, the father of his hero Phædrus; Hermon, a Roman patrician and governor of Ephesus; Ximines, a philosophic Roman living at Puteoli, who has a private cabin in the small ship that takes him home, while his companion looks out of his cabin window, and *casks* of oil and wine are the cargo—all this in a "line of ships" which plies from Asia Minor to Italy—what can be more anachronistic? There is also a trade in Arabian horses; and gipsies play and sing in the streets of Alexandria. Greek and Latin MSS. of the first century are adorned with lovely illuminations.

But these, it will be said, are only surface flaws. If so, we can cite others far more serious. We are told that a few years after the death of their Master "the Twelve had been mobbed to death"; we hear that Vesuvius was showing activity and threatening the world for some years before the great eruption. Now an earthquake was the only warning given by the long-quiet mountain. There was never any great slave outbreak in the north of Italy, nor was there any fierce persecution of Christians shortly after Nero's death. The very opening words of the book, a sort of long motto before the title-page, contain a series of statements which surprise us. The four greatest truths discovered by Jesus Christ are said to be the discovery of the equality of woman and man, that of peasant and prince, the equality of races, and the equality of two worlds—heaven and earth. A common-sense reading of the four Gospels would hardly support these views. We need not go into the fanciful account—it is professedly the novel part of the book—of the way in which a literary slave gathers the materials of a complete history of Christ, to be walled up in a temple in Egypt.

There are some notes on the early extant MSS. of the Gospels which show that the author has read some books on the subject. But to put a complex story with success into classical setting requires more than that, more than a lively imagination. It requires the education of a good many years.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Frere (W. H.), ENGLISH CHURCH WAYS, 2/6 net. Murray

Four lectures delivered at St. Petersburg in March, at the invitation of the Russian Society for promoting Rapprochement between the Anglican and Eastern Orthodox Churches.

Scott (Melville), ATHANASIUS ON THE ATONEMENT. Stafford, Mort

In this book, which has been accepted for the D.D. degree at Trinity College, Dublin, the author endeavours to show that his theory of Atonement, described in a former work, has the support of Athanasius and other early Fathers.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Cambridge University Library : REPORT OF THE LIBRARY SYNDICATE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 1913.

Cambridge University Press
Includes a summary of income and expenditure for the years 1906-13, and a list of donations received during 1913.

Finsbury Public Libraries, QUARTERLY GUIDE FOR READERS, JULY. The Library Committee
Contains the annual report and a classified guide to holiday literature.

Norwich Public Library, READERS' GUIDE, JULY, 1d. The Library Committee

Containing brief appreciations of the late James Stuart and Bosworth Harcourt, a classified list of recent additions, and the concluding portion of the catalogue of biographical works in the Lending Library.

Parsons (Robert W.), PUBLIC LIBRARY REFORM, 6d. net. Stanley Paul
This paper is reprinted from *The Librarian*.

POETRY.

Baxendale (Walter), TWO LIVES APART, AND OTHER POEMS AND SONNETS, 2/6 Truslove & Bray

Includes 'Hymns and Sacred Songs,' 'Songs of Youth,' and many pieces which were written in Ireland several years ago.

Carpenter (Rhys), THE TRAGEDY OF ÉTARRE, a Poem, 5/ net. Milford

A long dramatic piece, with Gawaine of the Round Table as one of the chief characters. It was first published two years ago in the United States.

Castilla (Ethel), THE AUSTRALIAN GIRL, AND OTHER VERSES, 2/6 net. Elkin Mathews

The author writes on aspects of nature, especially in Australia, of great musicians and writers, and on personal subjects.

Cook (Augustus H.), EVE REPENTANT, AND OTHER POEMS, 2/6 net. Bell

Includes 'The Great Physician,' 'To the Tragic Muse,' 'Maid of Erin,' and other short pieces.

Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám, a Variorum Edition of Edward FitzGerald's Rendering into English Verse, edited by Frederick H. Evans, 10/6 net. 32, Rosemont Road, Acton, W.

The different versions of each stanza, according to the editions of 1859, 1868, 1872, and 1879, are given on one page, in order to obviate the necessity of turning to notes and appendixes. This edition is printed by hand in Caslon old-face type upon Aldwych hand-made paper, and is limited to three hundred copies, of which fifty remain for sale.

Urwick (Edward), EIGHT SUFFRAGE SONNETS. Minerva Printing and Publishing Co.

These sonnets on woman are reprinted from *The Vote*.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Chaplin (Arnold), THOMAS SHORTT, 2/ net. Stanley Paul

A collection of short biographies of Thomas Shortt, George Rutledge, Barry O'Meara, and other British doctors who were associated with Napoleon in his illness at St. Helena.

Humphry (A. P.) and Fremantle (Lieut.-Col. the Hon. T. F.), HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION DURING ITS FIRST FIFTY YEARS, 1859 to 1909, 5/ net. Cambridge, Bowes & Bowes

An account of the chief events in the history of the Association and the developments in rifles and rifle-shooting relative to that body.

Hunter (W.), HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SCHOOL, 21/ Murray

Includes the original plan and statutes of the Hospital, which was founded by Dr. Benjamin Golding in 1818.

Kennedy (J. M.), IMPERIAL AMERICA, 12/6 net. Stanley Paul

Shows an aspect of American development and American relations with this country which, "if less seductive and tender than that held up to us by the peacemongers, is certainly more manly and more in accordance with reality."

Lyton (Lady Bulwer), UNPUBLISHED LETTERS TO A. E. CHALON, R.A., with an Introduction and Notes by S. M. Ellis, 10/6 net. Eveleigh Nash

These letters are united by a thread of narrative, the editor's aim being to throw light on Lady Bulwer Lytton's life and state of mind subsequent to her separation from her husband. There are portraits and other illustrations.

Macaulay, LIFE OF JOHN BUNYAN, edited by E. Maxwell : **LIFE OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH,** edited by C. B. Wheeler, 1/ each. Oxford, Clarendon Press

These two essays are edited with Introduction and notes.

Oxford Studies in Social and Legal History, Vol. IV., edited by Paul Vinogradoff, 12/6 net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

This volume comprises 'The History of Contract in Early English Equity,' by Mr. W. T. Barbour, and 'The Abbey of Saint-Bertin and its Neighbourhood, 900-1350,' by Mr. G. W. Coopland.

Paulin (Charles O.) and Paxson (Frederic L.), GUIDE TO THE MATERIALS IN LONDON ARCHIVES FOR THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1783. Washington, Carnegie Inst.

This book "extends, in respect to almost all portions of the British archives, from 1783 to 1800."

Perris (George Herbert), THE INDUSTRIAL HISTORY OF MODERN ENGLAND, 6/ net. Kegan Paul

A sketch of the economic history of Great Britain during the last hundred and fifty years.

Scots Peerage, FOUNDED ON WOOD'S EDITION OF SIR ROBERT DOUGLAS'S PEERAGE OF SCOTLAND, edited by Sir James Balfour Paul, Vol. IX. Edinburgh, David Douglas

This volume contains a long list of Addenda and Corrigenda to the previous eight volumes, and a full Index, which has been prepared by Mrs. Alexander Stuart.

Shepherd (William R.), CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, "Home University Library," 1/ net. Williams & Norgate

An account of the history and social development of the republics of Latin America, illustrated with two maps.

Sichel (Edith), THE RENAISSANCE, "Home University Library," 1/ net. Williams & Norgate

An account of the chief phases of the Renaissance in Italy, France, and Northern Europe.

Statute Rolls of the Parliament of Ireland, FIRST TO THE TWELFTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF KING EDWARD THE FOURTH, edited by Henry F. Berry, 10/ Dublin, Stationery Office

Vol. III. of the "Irish Record Office Series of Early Statutes."

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Homeland Handbooks : No. 83, FALMOUTH, TRURO, AND THE RIVER FAL, by J. Lee Osborn, 6d. net. Warne

A little handbook giving an account of the history and antiquities of Falmouth and Truro, with a description of places of interest in the neighbourhood. It is illustrated with photographs, and an Ordnance map of the district.

Lunn (Arnold), THE ALPS, "Home University Library," 1/ net. Williams & Norgate

A history of Alpine mountaineering, with a chapter on 'The Alps in Literature.'

Mundy (Peter), TRAVELS IN EUROPE AND ASIA, 1608-1607, edited by Lieut.-Col. Sir Richard Carnac Temple, Vol. II., 14/ Hakluyt Society

This volume contains a record of Mundy's travels in Asia during the years 1628-34. In the Introduction an account is given of his life under the East India Company, covering this period; and there are foot-notes to the text, Appendixes, Bibliography, and Index. The illustrations are reproduced from Mundy's drawings in the Rawlinson MS., and two maps are added.

Ordnance Survey : DORKING AND LEITH HILL DISTRICT, 1/6 net. Fisher Unwin

A third edition. The map is printed in colours, and is on a scale of one inch to a mile.

Walle (Paul), BOLIVIA: ITS PEOPLE AND ITS RESOURCES, ITS RAILWAYS, MINES, AND RUBBER-FORESTS, 10/6 net. Fisher Unwin
Translated by Bernard Miall. M. Walle was commissioned by the French Ministry of Commerce, and he treats his subject chiefly from commercial and economic points of view.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

British Motor Tourists' A.B.C., 1914-15, 1/ net. Upcott Gill

A sixth edition. It includes an alphabetical list of towns, giving names of hotels, repairers, &c., rules for lighting up, and sectional maps of various towns.

Haunts and Hints for Anglers. G.W. Railway Co.

A descriptive guide issued by the Company to the fishing resorts situated on their line.

Leach (Henry), THE HAPPY GOLFER, 6/ net. Macmillan

"Some experiences, reflections, and a few deductions of a wandering player."

Phillips (Ernest), TROUT IN LAKES AND RESERVOIRS, 2/6 net. Longmans

A practical guide to managing, stocking, and fishing.

ECONOMICS.

Hyder (Joseph), THE CASE FOR LAND NATIONALISATION, with a Special Introduction by Alfred Russel Wallace, 1/ net. Simpkin & Marshall

A second edition. See notice in *The Athenæum*, Jan. 31, 1914, p. 180.

PHILOLOGY.

Classical Association, PROCEEDINGS, January, 1914, 2/6 net. Murray

Volume XI., including rules and list of members.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Robertson (John Mackinnon), ELIZABETHAN LITERATURE, "Home University Library," 1/ net. Williams & Norgate

A sketch of Elizabethan literature, giving special attention to Spenser and Shakespeare.

EDUCATION.

Mackay (J. M.), A NEW UNIVERSITY, 6d. Liverpool, University Press

This address on the nature and function of a University was delivered at the inaugural meeting of the Art Students' Association at University College, Liverpool, in the session 1900-1.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Chamberlain (James Franklin and Arthur Henry), AFRICA, 3/ New York, Macmillan Co.

A supplementary Geography in which the authors have made every effort to present their information in a manner that will appeal to children.

Chambers's Dramatic History Readers : EARLY DAYS IN ENGLAND, 55 B.C.-1066 A.D., by William Hialop, 1/

Each chapter is followed by a simple little play, to illustrate the life of the ancient Britons, and a few notes on costumes and equipment are given. The illustrations in colour and black and white are by Mr. Norman Ault.

Gorsse (H. de) and Jacquin (J.), LA JEUNESSE DE CYRANO DE BERGERAC, edited by H. A. Jackson, 3/ Cambridge University Press

This romance is edited for junior forms, with notes and a Vocabulary.

Grenville (L. W.), KEY TO 'HALL'S SCHOOL ALGEBRA,' Parts I., II., and III., 10/ Macmillan

Mr. Grenville is mathematical master at St. Dunstan's College, Catford.

Lay (E. J. S.), THE PUPILS' CLASS-BOOK OF GEOGRAPHY: THE BRITISH ISLES, 6d. Macmillan

A little textbook for young pupils written in simple language.

Lynde (Carleton John), PHYSICS OF THE HOUSEHOLD, 5/6 net. New York, Macmillan Co.

An elementary textbook for students.

Reynolds (Minnie J.), HOW MAN CONQUERED NATURE, 1/8 net. New York, Macmillan Co.

An addition to the "Everychild Series."

Ryle (E.), OLIM: LULI SCAENICI, 1/ Bell

A small collection of Latin plays and dialogues which may be acted or read in junior forms. The writer's aim is to make real to children the people of ancient Rome.

Ryle (Herbert E.), THE BOOK OF GENESIS, 4/6 net. Cambridge University Press
In the Revised Version, with Introduction and notes. Intended for use in schools and colleges.

Sacret (J. H.), BOUBBON AND VASA, 4/6 Oxford, Clarendon Press

A textbook of European history, 1610-1715, with a summary of the events immediately preceding.

Unwin (Ernest E.), POND PROBLEMS, 2/ net. Cambridge University Press

Deals in simple language with the environment, natural selection, and evolution of aquatic insects.

Whitton (W. A.), A FIRST BOOK OF CHEMISTRY, 1/6 Macmillan

Suitable for pupils preparing for any elementary examination.

FICTION.

Barrett (Frank), HIS OWN LAW, 6/ Ward & Lock
A romantic story of Cornwall. It tells of the feud between the Lord of the Manor—a retired Army martinet—and his tenantry, who are championed by the local doctor.

Bordeaux (Henry), FOOTPRINTS BENEATH THE SNOW, 6/ Bell

This novel tells of the estrangement between an architect and his wife. The husband's neglect of her romanticism causes her to elope with a lover. The author expresses the triumph of life over love when the pair become reunited.

Darday (Olga), CRAB APPLES, 5/ net. Goschen

A collection of Hungarian society sketches, decorated by Malcolm Milne.

De Veer (W.), BATTLE ROYAL, a Western Drama in an Eastern Land, 6/ Lane

The love-story of a Dutch Civil Servant.

Dann (Robert), THE YOUNGEST WORLD, a Novel of the Frontier, 6/ Bell

An Alaskan story concerning the regeneration of the hero by difficult and perilous work.

Gillmore (Inez Haynes), ANGEL ISLAND, 6/ Bell
Five men, who have been shipwrecked on a deserted island, are visited by five winged women. The subsequent situation arises out of the men's instinctive desire to restrict the women's freedom by clipping their wings.

Hornung (E. W.), THE CRIME DOCTOR, 6/ Nash
The "Crime Doctor," deducing the theory from his own case, believes that crime is a form of madness, and can even be cured by a surgical operation.

Hume (Fergus), THE 4 P.M. EXPRESS, 6/ White
A mysterious murder and a supposed elopement form the subject of the book.

James (Winifred), BACHELOR BETTY, 1/ net. Constable

A new edition. See notice in *The Athenæum*, July 6, 1907, p. 11.

Lafon (André), JEAN GILLES, SCHOOLBOY, translated by Lady Theodora Davidson, 3/6 net. Bell
A translation of 'L'Élève Gilles,' which was awarded the Grand Prix de Littérature in 1912.

Rives (Amélie), Princess Troubetzkoy, WORLD'S-
END, 6/ Hurst & Blackett

This novel deals with the love-affairs of a young girl in Virginia. The heroine, who is betrayed and deserted by her lover, becomes the wife of her betrayer's uncle.

Shaw (Bernard), AN UNSOCIAL SOCIALIST, 1/ net. Constable

A new edition. See *Athen.*, March 5, 1887, p. 317.

Works (The) of George Meredith, Standard Edition: THE SHAVING OF SHAGPAT; THE ORDEAL OF RICHARD FEVEREL, 6/ each. Constable
A new issue bound in blue.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Alchemical Society, JOURNAL, VOL. II. PART 13, 2/ net. Lewis

In this issue is printed Dr. Elizabeth Severn's paper on 'Some Mystical Aspects of Alchemy,' with an abstract of the discussion which followed it.

Army Review, JULY, 1/ Wyman
Includes 'The Afri and Orakzai Country,' by Major F. G. Marsh; 'Notes on Forest Fighting,' by Lieut.-Col. J. G. Legge; and 'The Aeroplane in War,' by Major W. S. Brancker.

Britannic Review, JULY, 1/ net. Eyre & Spottiswoode

Some of the articles are: 'Australia and her Problems,' by Sir John Madden; 'The Port of London,' by Mr. Sandford D. Cole; and 'The Navy and Oil Fuel,' by Mr. Harold Hay-Tracy.

Downside Review, VOL. XXXIII. No. 97.

Downside, Bath, St. Gregory's Society
This number celebrates the centenary of the establishment of St. Gregory's at Downside, and is illustrated with half-tone and photographic plates. The Abbot of Downside contributes articles on 'The Douay Inheritance,' 'The Record of the Century,' and 'The Controversy with Bishop Baines'; and 'Rolls of Honour' are included in the contents.

Empire Review, JULY, 1/ net. Macmillan

Sir Herbert G. Fordham contributes a paper on rural education, Mr. H. E. Easton writes on the 'Land Settlement in Australia,' and a "Diplomatist" discusses foreign affairs.

English Folk-Dance Society, JOURNAL, VOL. I., No. 1.

The Society
This journal will be issued periodically at unfixed intervals for members and associates. The present issue includes 'Some Notes on the Morris Dance,' by Mr. Cecil Sharp; 'Dance Tunes and Song Tunes,' by Mr. Vaughan Williams; and a Bibliography of the Morris Dance.

Geographical Journal, JULY, 2/ Royal Geographical Society

The items include Lord Curzon's address to the Society last May, and an article by Mr. Basil Thomson on 'Lost Explorers of the Pacific,' illustrated with plates, map, and a chart.

Hindustan Review, JANUARY-JUNE, 10/ yearly. Allahabad, Ghosh

Each number contains articles on philosophical, literary, and political subjects, dealing with European as well as Asiatic questions.

Library Association, RECORD, VOL. XVI. No. 6, 2/ net. Library Association

Mr. W. C. Berwick Sayers discusses 'The Place of Fiction To-day in Libraries,' and Mr. J. W. Singleton writes on 'Three Phases of Librarianship.' There are also reviews and a report of the proceedings of the Association.

Mariner's Mirror, JULY, 1/ net. Society for Nautical Research

Mr. Geoffrey Callender writes on 'The Budleigh Bench-End,' Mr. G. C. E. Crone discusses the naval museums of Holland, and Mr. R. Morton Nance contributes a paper on 'A "Great Dane" of 1600.'

Royal Statistical Society, JOURNAL, JUNE, 2/6 The Society

The contents include 'Suggestions for recording the Life-History and Family Connections of Every Individual,' by Mr. Walter Hazell, and a further instalment of Prof. F. Y. Edgeworth's paper 'On the Use of Analytical Geometry to represent Certain Kinds of Statistics.'

Science Progress in the Twentieth Century, JULY, 5/ net. Murray

'Coloured Thinking and Allied Conditions,' by Prof. David Fraser Harris; 'The Birth-Time of the World,' by Prof. J. Joly; and 'Photographic and Mechanical Processes in the Reproduction of Illustrations,' by Mr. R. Steele, are among the features of this issue.

Scottish Historical Review, JULY, 2/6 net. Glasgow, MacLachlan

Dr. David Murray writes an appreciation of 'David Laing, Antiquary and Bibliographer,' and Mr. Albert S. Cook on 'Layamon's Knowledge of Runic Inscriptions.' Besides other articles there are numerous reviews.

Undergraduate (The), UNIVERSITY OF LONDON MAGAZINE, JULY, 6d. net. Hodder & Stoughton

This number includes the Vice-Chancellor's address to new graduates, and a short paper on 'Economics and the Modern Novelist,' besides notes, verses, correspondence, &c.

JUVENILE.

Laurence (Hugh), GUESTS OF SAINT MUNGO; OR, DAYS IN OLD GLASGOW, 2/6 Blackie

The author's aim is to interest children in the history of Glasgow before it became famous in commerce. The young hero and heroine are befriended by a brownie, who shows them the rise of the city from its beginning to the time of the American War of Independence.

GENERAL.

English Folk-Dance Society, REPORT, 1913.

73, Avenue Chambers, Vernon Place, W.C.
The report includes a statement of expenditure, and a list of certificates granted up to last December.

Haldane (Viscount), THE CONDUCT OF LIFE, AND OTHER ADDRESSES, 2/6 net. Murray

Four addresses delivered respectively at Edinburgh, London University, Bristol, and Montreal.

Keppeler (Right Rev. Paul Wilhelm von), MORE JOY, adapted into English from the Edition of 1911 by the Rev. Joseph McSorley, 4/ net. Herder
Bishop Keppeler's purpose is to prove that the individual has a right to happiness, and to show how he may secure it.

Miscellany (A), PRESENTED TO JOHN MACDONALD MACKAY, LL.D., JULY, 1914, 10/6 net. Liverpool, University Press; London, Constable

This book has been prepared to celebrate Prof. Mackay's thirtieth year of service. It contains two addresses—one from colleagues, former students, and friends, and the other from students who have recently attended his classes; contributions on historical, literary, and other subjects, for the greater part by writers who have worked in Liverpool; and some papers and addresses by Prof. Mackay in the Appendix. There are two portraits and other illustrations.

New Zealand: STATISTICS OF THE DOMINION FOR THE YEAR 1912, 2 vols. Wellington, John Mackay

These two volumes have been compiled by the Government Statistician from official returns, and are divided into eight parts, headed 'Blue Book,' 'Trade and Interchange,' 'Population and Vital Statistics,' 'Law and Crime,' 'Postal and Electric Telegraph,' 'Production, Finance, and Accumulation,' 'Education,' and 'Miscellaneous.' A Statistical Summary and General Index are added.

Türk (Hermann), THE MAN OF GENIUS, 12/6 net. Black

Lectures translated from the German. It is the author's design to develop definite trains of thought as clearly as possible. The book was first published in Germany in 1896, and has reached a seventh edition in that country.

PAMPHLETS.

Godsal (Major P. T.), MONS BADONICUS, THE BATTLE OF BATH.

Bath, Gregory; London, Harrison
An examination of the authenticity of Monmouth's account of the battle of Mons Badonicus.

Masterman (Canon), THE IMPORTANCE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT TO THE BRITISH PEOPLE, 2d.

Hendon, Women's Local Government Assoc.
Canon Masterman gave this address to the first public meeting of the Association last February.

Mudie (Mary), THE WOMAN'S PART IN PEASANT LIFE, 1d. Dent

A paper read before the Peasant Arts Fellowship last March.

Phillips (L. March), THE INSPIRATION OF LABOUR, 1d. Dent

A paper on the inspiration labour brings to the work and the workman. It was read before the Peasant Arts Fellowship.

SCIENCE.

Cheyney (E. G.) and Wentling (J. P.), THE FARM WOODLOT, 6/6 net. New York, Macmillan Co.

A handbook of forestry for the farmer and the student in agriculture.

Mozans (H. J.), WOMAN IN SCIENCE, 10/6 net. Appleton

A study of the achievements of women in the various branches of science.

FINE ART.

Art Français, EXPOSITION D'ART DÉCORATIF CONTEMPORAIN, 1800-1885, organisée par Madame la Comtesse Greffulhe. Présidente, avec l'Agrément de sa Grâce le Duc de Westminster, 21/ Grosvenor House

An illustrated catalogue de luxe, containing about twenty-five plates. This edition is limited to four hundred copies. Two other editions are being issued, each limited to a hundred copies, one on Japanese paper at 5l. 5s., and another on Dutch paper at 4l. 4s. The net proceeds of the exhibition, which is open until the 21st inst., are to be given to the Queen's Hospital Fund and to the Œuvres de Bienfaisance de Monsieur le Marquis de Vogüe.

Catalogue of the Important and Valuable Collection of Greek and Roman Coins in Gold and Silver formed by the late L. G. Schlesinger Y. Guzman, Esq., 2/6 Sotheby & Wilkinson

A descriptive catalogue, illustrated by ten plates. The sale will take place on the 20th inst.

Halifax, Bankfield Museum Notes, SECOND SERIES, No. 4, COPTIC CLOTHS, by Laura E. Start, 2/6 Halifax, King

A description of the collection of Coptic Cloths presented by Mr. Ling Roth to the Bankfield Museum, with an historical introduction and a chapter on Egyptian costume. There are line drawings by the author and a colotype illustration.

Kendrick (A. F.), CATALOGUE OF TAPESTRIES, 1/ Stationery Office
The tapestries in question are those of the Victoria and Albert Museum. There are numerous well-printed illustrations.

Méryon (Charles), OLD PARIS, 1/6 net.
Liverpool, Henry Young
Containing twenty etchings, and an appreciation of the etcher by Philip Gilbert Hamerton.

Spence-Jones (H. D. M.), THE SECRETS OF A GREAT CATHEDRAL, 2/6 net. Dent
The Dean of Gloucester here discusses the meaning of the term "Romanesque," and the origin of such features as the Lady Chapel, Crypt, and Cloister in mediæval churches, making special reference to his own cathedral. There are coloured and other illustrations.

Wall Decorations of Egyptian Tombs, 5/ net.
British Museum
Illustrated from examples in the Museum.

MUSIC.

Elvey (Stephen), THE PSALTER; OR, CANTICLES AND PSALMS OF DAVID, pointed for Chanting, upon a New Principle, with Explanations and Directions, 3/6 net. Oxford, Parker
This new edition, the thirty-sixth, was edited by the late Dr. E. H. Turpin, and contains as a new feature marks of expression arranged by the late Dr. G. M. Garrett. The Rev. Robert G. Plumpton contributes a Prefatory Note.

Russian Opera and Ballet, Illustrated, SOUVENIR-PROGRAMME, 2/6 net. Hachette
A souvenir of Sir Joseph Beecham's season at Drury Lane, May 30th to July 25th.

DRAMA.

Boas (Frederick S.), UNIVERSITY DRAMA IN THE TUDOR AGE, 14/ net. Oxford, Clarendon Press
Deals only with plays which were certainly written and, with one or two possible exceptions, performed at Oxford or Cambridge in the Tudor period.

Ervine (St. John G.), FOUR IRISH PLAYS, 2/6 net. Maunsell
These plays have all been produced at the Abbey Theatre, Dublin: 'Mixed Marriage' in March, 1911; 'The Magnanimous Lover' in October, 1912; 'The Critics' in November, 1913; and 'The Orangeman' in March, 1914. 'The Magnanimous Lover' was noticed in *The Athenæum* on Nov. 9, 1912, p. 564, and June 7, 1913, p. 632; 'Mixed Marriage' on June 14, 1913, p. 655, and June 20, 1914, p. 863.

Matheson (Elizabeth F.), ROBIN HOOD AND HIS MERRY MEN, a Play in Two Acts, 6d. net. Milford

This play is founded on 'A Little Geste of Robin Hood and his Meiny,' and has been produced under the auspices of the Village Children's Historical Play Society.

FOREIGN.

THEOLOGY.

Béyan Persan (Le), traduit du Persan par A.-L.-M. Nicolas, Vols. II., III., and IV., 3fr. 50 each. Paris, Geuthner
An exposition, with notes, of the doctrines of the saint generally known as the Báb, who founded a new religion in 1843. M. Nicolas explains in his Preface to vol. ii. that the literary faculty of the Báb has been obscured by his enemies, by inferior copyists, and mere slips of the pen. He admits, however, that "le jargon Bábí" is not easy to comprehend, and even accuses Prof. Browne of mistranslation.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Elrspennill am 47 fol, NÖREGS KONUNGA SÖGUR: MAGNUS GOÐI—HAKON GAMLI, udgivet af den Norske Historiske Kildeskriftkommission ved Finnur Jónsson, Part I., 2 kr. 40. Christiania, Thømtø

A text, with critical notes at the bottom of the page.

Heinricus (G.), FRAN SAMHÄLLSLIVET I ABO, 1809-1827, Kultur- och Personhistoriska Skildringar. "Svenska Litteratursällskapet," Vol. CXVI., 3 fm. Helsingfors
Includes illustrations and quotations from prose and poetry in the text.

Kalms (Pehr) Brev till Samtida : I. PEHR KALMS BREV TILL C. F. MENNANDER, utgivna av Otto E. A. Hjelt och Alb. Håsteko, "Svenska Litteratursällskapet," Vol. CXIV., 4 fm. Helsingfors
A series of letters of scientific interest.

Philippi (Gertrud), IMPERIALISTISCHE UND PAZIFISTISCHE STRÖMUNGEN IN DER POLITIK DER VEREINIGTEN STAATEN VON AMERIKA WÄHREND DER ERSTEN JAHRZEHENTE IHRES BESTEHENS (1776-1815), 4m. 20. Heidelberg, Carl Winter

Divided into three sections: I. Introductory; II. The Era of Washington and Hamilton; and III. The Era of Jefferson and Madison, ending with the war of 1812-14.

PHILOLOGY.

Ældre Norske Sprogmlnder, udgivne af den Norske Historiske Kildeskriftkommission: II. ORDSAMLING FRAA ROBYGGJELAGET FRAA SLUTTEN AV 1600-TALET, 1 kr. 60. Christiania, Grøndahl

A vocabulary, with explanations.

Jahrbuch der Deutschen Shakespeare-Gesellschaft, herausgegeben von Alois Brandl und Max Förster, Vol. 50, 11m.

This number opens with a 'Festrede' by Dr. Brandl concerning the celebrations of the fiftieth year of the German Shakespeare Society, followed by a 'Festvortrag' on 'Die Einrichtung der Bühne zu Shakespeares Zeit.' 'Shakespeare und die Impresario-Kunst seiner Zeit,' 'Hamlet in China,' and 'Shakespeare und das Burgtheater' are other important articles. There are obituaries of Elisabeth Schneider, Edward Dowden, and Carl Weiser, and the usual notes and contributions to bibliography.

Kröger (Dr. Gustav), SCHWIERIGKEITEN DES ENGLISCHEN: II. Teil, SYNTAX DER ENGLISCHEN SPRACHE—1. Abteilung, HAUPTWORT, 4m. 40; 2. Abteilung, EIGENSCHAFTSWORT, Umstandswort, 11m. Dresden, Koch
The difficulties of English are exhibited in this revised edition in a series of sections and by means of abundant examples.

Marti (Karl), STUDIEN ZUR SEMITISCHEN PHILOGIE UND RELIGIONSGESCHICHTE: JULIUS WELSHAUSEN ZUM SIEBZIGSTEN GEBURTSTAG GEWIDMET, 18m. Giessen, Töpelmann

A Festschrift in honour of the distinguished Orientalist, to which twenty-two scholars contribute, and which was planned by the editor of the *Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft*. A portrait of Prof. Wellhausen and a bibliography of his writings are included.

Mitteilungen aus der Königlichen Bibliothek, herausgegeben von der Generalverwaltung: II. NEUE ERWERBUNGEN DER HANDSCHRIFTEN-ABTHEILUNG: I. LATHEINISCHE UND DEUTSCHE HANDSCHRIFTEN ERWORBEN 1911, 8m. Berlin, Weidmann

Descriptions, with notes, of recent additions to the Royal Library of Munich.

Norges Indskrifter med de Ældre Runer, udgivne for det Norske Historiske Kildeskriftfond ved Sophus Bugge: RUNESKRIFTENS OPRINDELSE OG ÆLDSTE HISTORIE, Part 2. Christiania, Brøgger

A contribution to the study of Runes.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Boccaccio (Giovanni), IL DECAMERONE, esposte e illustrate per le Persone Colte e per le Scuole da Michele Scherillo, 4 lire. Milan, Hoepli
An edition of the 'Decameron' with Introduction and notes.

Conrad (H.), ANFÄNGERSTIL UND JUGENDSTIL SHAKSPERES, Sonderabdruck aus den Preussischen Jahrbüchern, Vol. 156, Part 3. Berlin, Georg Stilke

A study of the beginnings and sources of Shakespeare's style.

Donnay (Maurice), ALFRED DE MUSSET, 3fr. 50. Paris, Hachette
A biographical sketch of Musset, with an appreciation of his work as a poet and dramatist.

Edda, NORDISK TIDSKRIFT FOR LITTERATUR-FORSKNING, Part 2, 4kr. Christiania, Aschehoug

Includes an article on Holberg, and some intimate correspondence with Björnson from 1903 to 1910. M. Alfred Jolivet writes in French on the principal directions of criticism and literary history in France.

König (Karl), BYRON'S 'ENGLISH BARDS AND SCOTCH REVIEWERS,' Entstehung und Beziehungen zur Zeitgenössischen Satire und Kritik. Leipzig, Fock

A study of the influences which produced Byron's early satire.

Tibal (André), ÉTUDES SUR GRILLPARZER, 5fr. Paris, Berger-Levrault
Containing three essays on 'Grillparzer et la Nature,' 'Grillparzer et l'Amour,' and 'Grillparzer et les Races.'

EDUCATION.

Zeitschrift für Geschichte der Erziehung und des Unterrichts, Vol. III. 4 parts. Berlin, Weidmann

A varied selection of articles on the practical and the historical side of education.

FICTION.

Bentley (E. C.), L'AFFAIRE MANDERSON, 1fr. 25 net. Nelson
Popular reprint, translated by Marc Logé.

Gaudlon (Suzanne), MONE, 3fr. 50. Paris, Plon-Nourrit
The story of a clever and romantic little girl.

Lafon (André), LA MAISON SUR LA RIVE, 3fr. 50. Perrin
A love-story told in the form of a young girl's diary.

Lesage (René), GIL BLAS, Vol. I, 1fr. Nelson
One of 'Les Classiques Français.' With an Introduction by Émile Faguet.

Sinclair (J. d'Or), DEUX YEUX, 3fr. 50. Paris, Bernard Grasset
The theme of this novel is the love awakened in an artist by an actress. The scene is at first laid in London, but afterwards shifts to the Far East.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Marges (Les), REVUE DE LITTÉRATURE ET D'ART, JUN 15, 95c. net. Paris, Georges Crès

Some of the features of this number are 'La Tradition et autres choses,' by M. Rémy de Gourmont; 'George Bernard Shaw pour nous autres Anglais,' by Mr. Jethro Bithell; and an appreciation of 'La Révolte des Anges,' by M. Georges Le Cardonnell.

Revue Historique, JUILLET-AOÛT, 6fr. Paris, Félix Alcan
'Recherches sur la Garde Impériale et sur le corps d'officiers de l'armée romaine aux IV^e et V^e siècles,' by M. C. E. Babut, and 'Un témoignage sur les événements de Juillet, 1789,' by M. Pierre Caron, are among the contents.

GENERAL.

Ackermann (Dr. August), DER SEELENGLAUBE BEI SHAKESPEARE, eine Mythologisch-literarwissenschaftliche Abhandlung, 2 m. 80. Frauenfeld, Huber & Co.

A systematic inquiry into the animistic beliefs of Shakespeare.

Encyclopædie van Nederlandsch West-Indië, onder redactie van Dr. H. D. Benjamins en Joh. P. Snelleman, Part I., 2f. The Hague, Nijhoff
This part covers the letter A, and begins B on its last page.

Förhandlingar och Uppsatser, Vol. XXVII., "Svenska Litteratursällskapet," Vol. CXV., 4fm. Helsingfors

L'Herbier (Marcel), Au Jardin des Jeux secrets, 5fr. Paris, Émile Nourrit
'Ces mots tracés dans la poussière de belles danses' are written in memory of Oscar Wilde "créancier de nos paroxysmes."

SCIENCE.

Cuerpo de Ingenieros de Minas del Perú, Boletín No. 80: ESTADÍSTICA MINERA DEL PERÚ EN 1912, por Carlos P. Jimenez. Lima
A series of tables and articles on the supply of metals and mineral combustibles obtained in Peru in 1912, accidents in the mines, &c.

Gennep (Arnold van), RELIGIONS, MŒURS, ET LÉGENDES, Essais d'ethnographie et de linguistique, 3fr. 50. Paris, 'Mercure de France'
In this, the fifth series of his essays, M. van Gennep makes a special study of the "pré-sociaux en France, au XVIII^e siècle, de la méthode comparative ou ethnographique."

FINE ARTS.

Aubert (Louis), LES MAÎTRES DE L'ESTAMPE JAPONAISE, 10fr. Paris, Colin
A comprehensive study of Japanese engraving, profusely illustrated.

Dussaud (René), LES CIVILISATIONS PRÉHISTORIQUES DANS LE BASSIN DE LA MER ÉGÉE, 24fr. Paris, Geuthner
Second edition, revised and enlarged.

DRAMA.

Racine, THÉÂTRE, Vol. II, 10d. Nelson
This volume contains 'Bajazet,' 'Mithridate,' 'Iphigénie en Aulide,' 'Phèdre,' 'Esther,' and 'Athalie.'

'THE ACHARNIANS.'

26, St. Michael's Street, Oxford, June 30, 1914.

I MUST ask you, in fair play to me, to insert this reply to certain statements by your reviewer of my critical edition of 'The Acharnians,' which, if left uncorrected, would seriously prejudice it in your readers' eyes.

He devotes over a quarter of his review (*Athen.*, June 27, p. 885) to attacking my accuracy, solely on the strength of three alleged errors by me as to accents in R. He writes: "On 802 and 805 Mr. Elliott's δαί and τις (both implied by his silence) should be δαι and τίς." There is no such implication; see my note on p. xviii: "R is the worst manuscript I have seen as regards accents. I have not thought it worth while to print all its impossible errors as regards accents alone." Thus two out of my three alleged errors at once fall to the ground. On p. xiii I should have given the second accent in R's τῶντῶ; but the point of my comparison of my note with Dr. Starkie's was not (as your readers would naturally infer from the comments in the review) to call attention to his error as to an accent (I have not attempted to point out all the accentual errors of my predecessors), but to correct his report of τῶντῶ as the reading of A, B, Γ, which in fact read (with varying accents) τῶντῶν. Thus the sole proof that your reviewer has really given for his attack on my accuracy is my omission of one accent in a wrongly accented word in a MS. of which I had expressly stated that I did not think it worth while to print all its impossible accents!

He makes further accusations against me, all incorrect. He accuses me of "defending bad Greek and nonsense by dogmatic assertions" at 338, 508, 849. The "dogmatic assertions" are on his part, not mine. At 338 I have given a note, quoting parallels to show that the text is good Aristophanic Greek. At 849 I retain the manuscript reading "with some hesitation." At 508 I say "versum temere omiserunt," thinking it unnecessary to add anything to the defence of it by some of my ablest predecessors. His statement that these lines are "bad Greek and nonsense" is a mere dogmatic assertion, not a proof.

His statement that my emendations on 645 and 1151 "ignore the metre" is also incorrect. I have taken the metre fully into account in two fairly long notes, though it is true that I do not profess to obey unproved metrical "laws" (more correctly called "hypotheses"), such as the favourite "law" of Aristophanic editors against the "incision of the anapæst" (refuted in my note on 178). His statement that "an observation on p. 240 reveals a belief that a dactyl is permissible in the fourth foot" is untrue. In 'Pax,' 49, ὡς κεῖνος ἀναιδέως τὴν σπαρτὶν ἐσθίει, if I had accepted Elmsley's conjecture ἡδέως, involving such a dactyl, the statement would have had some justification. But I have rejected it, retaining ἀναιδέως (synizesis), though pointing out that Elmsley's ἡδέως with ἐσθίει is more in accordance with Aristophanic diction than Bentley's ἀνίδην. I have not professed to give all my reasons against wrong conjectures; and my omission here to mention the dactyl in the fourth foot as a reason against ἡδέως certainly does not imply my belief in it.

These are specific points admitting of verification. Accusations, even when unwarranted, can generally be made shorter

than their refutation, and if this applies to specific statements, it applies still more to general statements. Space will not allow me to deal with your reviewer's general statements. But I must ask your readers to suspend judgment until they have examined for themselves an edition by a scholar whom he credits with "much common sense," and who has given a great part of the last eighteen years to a scientific examination of the text of Aristophanes, based not only on verbatim collations of many MSS. not fully collated by any previous editors, and some not at all, but also (what the reviewer does not mention) on a scientific examination of the papyri, the scholia, the metres, and a very large number of quotations and references in many later Greek and Latin writers, some, like Athenæus (to whose text of Aristophanes I have devoted an *Excursus*), living as long as seven centuries before our earliest MS.

R. T. ELLIOTT.

*** Nobody is likely to doubt the vast labour undergone by Mr. Elliott, but it is certainly unfortunate that in the particular passage which he has himself selected to show his superiority to his predecessors he should himself be incorrect. If he claims that he takes no notice of wrong accents in the *Ravennas*, he ought, at least, not to misrepresent that MS. when it is right, as in the circumflex on τῶντῶ. What he has done is to give the wrong accent and omit the right one. When one finds this in his own selected passage, one is naturally drawn on to think that his own accuracy is "not altogether above suspicion." Let us hope that he was peculiarly unfortunate in the passage he chose. If he does not give the accents of R on principle, the result is that for the most important of the MSS. we shall still have to resort to the facsimile. On 802 I admit the accent is of no consequence, but it should certainly have been reported for τις at 805. I expressly said that I did not deny his collation to be "much fuller and more accurate than any other."

I can only reaffirm my "dogmatic statements" about 338, 508, 849. If λέγε τὸν τε Λακεδαιμόνιον can mean "speak and say of the Lacedæmonian," I must confess that my own knowledge of Greek is nil; let Mr. Elliott appeal to anybody he likes. 508 is nonsense in its context; and 849, on grounds both of sense and metre, is wrong in the opinion of Elmsley (at whom Mr. Elliott sneers constantly) and many other scholars. Mr. Elliott says it is possible to give δαί a meaning, but avoids saying what.

At 645 his correction ignores the cæsura. If he will produce some more lines of the same kind, it will be then time to think about it. He ends 1151 with ποιητὴν Θ. The first thing any one who knows Greek metre does is to look and see if the corresponding line has synaphea: it has not; therefore his reading is wrong. If I have misrepresented him on 'Pax,' 49, I apologize for it; but let him ask himself what he means by talking as if there could be any doubt about the quantity of σπαρτὶν; the second syllable could only be short if the fourth foot were a dactyl.

So much for the "specific points." My general statements did not contain any "accusation" that I know of. I said, indeed, that the results of this vast labour of collation were deplorably small; that is no fault of Mr. Elliott's, but it is the fact. On what line of the play do all these variants help us? Where do they enable us to restore the text?

YOUR REVIEWER.

THE PERSE PLAYERS.

Perse School, Cambridge.

YOUR reviewer of "Perse Playbooks," No. 4, has not only appreciated the advantages of the suggested Play Way in education, but has, with no little discernment, also noted some of the chief difficulties which have confronted us. He says (*Athen.*, June 27, p. 882):—

"The realities they would introduce into school life are at best passable substitutes only for the genuine thing—they remain at bottom shams."

This is true under present classroom conditions. And so thoroughly am I convinced of it that I am abandoning the effort to initiate the Play Way system in the classroom. Either we must admit ourselves twentieth-century schoolboys in the classroom, as your reviewer suggests, or we must abolish the classroom, and so change the twentieth-century schoolboy—a course which I suggest as an alternative. When we have the Play Way "simple of itself," we shall not build Caesar's bridges for the sake of the language, imagining ourselves Roman legionaries the while; but we shall build a bridge for the sake of a bridge, and know ourselves builders—Scout pioneers, for instance.

Again, your reviewer puts his finger on an important point when he says:—

"Except in so far as a system is associated with material of some kind, it is intransmissible; while, when it is so associated, there will always be a danger of its being, in course of transmission, divorced from the spirit intended to inform it."

And he suggests that we may soon have to reckon with this problem. The difficulty has already been considered; and the solution we propose is, not that the originators of the Play Way should issue a box of official bricks, after the egregious manner of the psycho-physiological-pedagogical Montessori, but that any given study should be conducted in relation to any material objects in the surrounding world which are most obviously connected with that study, and that all available objects should be considered fit material for lessons.

Theoretically, the Montessori system is as right as every other modern system of education; indeed, they are theoretically all the same. But in the contribution it makes in the way of method—which is all that need concern educational innovators nowadays—the Montessori system is far more injurious than the old repressive methods of the classroom, because it pretends that educational practice is a science, whereas it can never be successful save as an art. The Montessori material itself is unnatural, because children are human beings, and not machines; moreover, it represents a grosser form of spoon-feeding than all the Latin Grammars ever printed.

It is open to any educationist to predict that, when some such natural system as the Boy Scout organization has been generally adopted as the type of all juvenile education, the methods of the Montessori system will already have ceased to be even a laughing-stock.

H. CALDWELL COOK,
Master of the Perse Players.

BOOK SALE.

AT Messrs. Sotheby's book sale on Tuesday, June 30th, and two following days, the chief prices were: Cruikshank, Fairy Alphabet, 4 vols., n.d., 34l. Dickens, Tale of Two Cities, original numbers as issued, 1859, 41l. Kipling, Works, 27 vols., 1897-8, 26l. R. L. Stevenson, Works, Edinburgh Edition, 32 vols., 1894-1903, 52l. Tudor, Translations, 44 vols., 1892-1904, 20l.; another set, 24l. 10s. Charles Lamb, John Wood-vil, 1802, 21l. Arabian Nights, Sir R. Burton's translation, 16 vols., 1885-8, 25l. 10s. Dibdin, Bibliographical Works, 22 vols., 1814-38, 31l. 10s. The total of the sale was 1,822l. 6s. 6d.

Literary Gossip.

THE seventh Erewhon Dinner was held at the Holborn Restaurant last Friday week, with Mr. Henry Festing Jones in the chair. This was the first of these dinners to which ladies have been invited, and Mrs. Bernard Shaw fixed the date. Among those present was Miss Grace Stebbing, whose father wrote the opening review in the first issue of *The Athenæum*. In all there were about 160 guests.

The first speaker, Mr. Justice Williams of Dunedin, told of his acquaintance with Butler in New Zealand; Mrs. Richard Grosvenor spoke of her friendship with Butler, and told some anecdotes; Mr. Desmond MacCarthy dealt admirably with some aspects of Butler's philosophy—a good rollicking, Broad-Church paganism; Mr. Bernard Shaw opposed the "muddle-headedness" of Charles Darwin to the clear-sightedness of Samuel Butler, as shown in his biological writings; Mr. Gilbert Cannan, alluding to Butler's refusal to take orders in 1859, said that the doing of something "awful" was necessary to finding oneself; and Mr. Henry M. Paget gave some reminiscences of his student days with Butler at Heatherley's.

THE career of Joseph Chamberlain, who died on Thursday in last week, is too exclusively occupied with politics to be reviewed in our columns. When his 'Life' is written we shall have an opportunity to notice his achievements. A singularly forcible and lucid speaker, he did not cultivate the literary graces; his quotations were from familiar authors, and his illustrations of the homely sort. Thus he followed one of Bright's solemn addresses by a reference to the red-nosed man in 'Pickwick,' and spoke of Lord Randolph Churchill's patchwork Tory policy in 1889 as a "crazy quilt."

He was a speaker rather than a writer, though occasionally his views made a sensation in print. Lord Morley has recorded in the 'Life of Gladstone' that an article by him in *The Baptist* on the disestablishment of the Welsh Church and the commanding position of Irish M.P.s precipitated the breach between Liberal and Liberal Unionist.

The present world is apt to forget, or perhaps has never realized, Chamberlain's pioneer work in municipal reform at Birmingham, which won him in early days the title of the "mad mayor." To this period, before he had entered the House of Commons, belongs a reference in 'The Fall of Prince Florestan of Monaco' (1874), Dilke's brilliant fragment of romance. The Prince, a crudely democratic undergraduate at Cambridge, who is suddenly called to the throne of Monaco, explains his views thus:—

"I was that which the republican mayor of Birmingham, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in his jocular speech proposing the Prince of Wales' health at the mayor's banquet," said that one of his friends had been trying by argument to make the Prince—with, 'as yet,' only 'partial success'—a republican king."

The universal abbreviation "Jo" is neatly introduced by Andrew Lang in 'The Great Gladstone Myth' ('In the Wrong Paradise, and Other Stories,' 1887). Gladstone is associated with the cow, and

"it is curious that on some old and worn coins we detect a half-obliterated male figure lurking behind the cow. The inscription may be read 'Jo' or 'Io,' and appears to indicate Io, the cow-maiden of Greek myth (see the 'Prometheus' of Æschylus)."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN gave his express sanction to a volume by Sir Willoughby Maycock, 'With Mr. Chamberlain in the United States and Canada,' which should now have an added interest. The book will be fully illustrated, and will be issued immediately by Messrs. Chatto & Windus.

WE note also that a selection from the speeches of Mr. Chamberlain, in two volumes, will be published in the early autumn by Messrs. Constable. The volumes will be uniform in type and appearance with 'The Nation and the Empire' (Constable, 1913), and have been selected and revised by the same editor, Mr. Charles Boyd. The idea of a representative collection of Mr. Chamberlain's speeches had long seemed desirable, and to this, at the beginning of the year, Mr. Chamberlain consented.

The first speech printed is one delivered in Birmingham Town Council in 1870; the last that at Bingley Hall in 1906, on the occasion of Mr. Chamberlain's 70th birthday. Mr. Austen Chamberlain will contribute an Introduction.

SIR CHARLES WAKEFIELD is to preside at the seventy-fifth annual dinner in aid of the funds of the News-vendors' Institution, on Monday, November 2nd, at De Keyser's Royal Hotel. Prince Alexander of Teck being unable, as he had hoped, to occupy the chair, the Committee are glad to secure the advocacy of an Alderman of the City of London, the birthplace of the Institution in 1839.

THE latest Futurist manifesto from Signor Marinetti is concerned with 'Splendeur géométrique et mécanique,' which he first conceived when standing on the bridge of a Dreadnought. All the elements involved in this "new beauty" we cannot mention, but they include hygienic forgetfulness, aggressive optimism due to physical culture and sport, the intelligent female (*plaisir, fécondité, affaires*), the passion for success, and the enthusiastic imitation of electricity and the machine, the precision of gear and lubricated thought.

The literary Ego is to be systematically dispersed in the universal vibration; the verb in the infinitive, happy in possessing no subject, is "le mouvement même du nouveau lyrisme." To the onomatopoeic resources of the new freedom in language is now added "la sensibilité numérique." Mathematical signs and numbers are to be introduced, and may be chosen by intuition without regard to their ordinary value. We have little doubt that a Futurist could get more emotion out of the American abbreviation C2K than a

follower of tradition does out of the pale statement, "I am curious to know."

MR. FISHER UNWIN writes:—

"In your 'Literary Gossip' you state that Government publications are not circulated among the press. May I point to one exception—Ordnance Survey Maps? As new editions or new maps are issued, we, as Government agents, send out quite a large number of copies to the press for review. This has been our practice now for some years past, and I think from time to time we must have sent you some maps."

DR. BENJAMIN RAND, the discoverer and editor of Shaftesbury's 'Second Characters; or, Language of Forms,' who is now in London, will soon bring out a new work entitled 'Berkeley and Percival,' which will include their hitherto unpublished correspondence.

MR. H. M. BEATTY writes:—

"With reference to the notice in List of Books (*Athen.*, June 27, p. 889) of the Oxford edition of Arnold's 'Essays,' containing 'five essays hitherto uncollected,' may I point out that 'Dante and Beatrice' and 'The Jewish Church' were included in 'The New Universal Library' edition, published by Routledge & Sons?"

"May I also, as a tender-eye, thank you for your remarks (p. 903) as to the close, long, tiring lines of small print affected by this latter firm? Friedländer's 'Roman Life,' a twenty-eight-shilling work, requiring close reading, is a good example. The Appendixes and Notes are microscopic, the text not very much larger."

The Scottish Historical Review for July has a large estimate of David Laing, by Dr. David Murray; an article by Prof. A. S. Cook on Layamon's knowledge of runes; a transcript of a diary of a Scotsman's journey through France in 1814; and the text of three Darien letters of 1699.

Chambers's Journal for August will include 'The Time of the World,' by Mr. H. P. Hollis; 'Human Leopards and Alligators,' by Mr. Robert Machray; 'Safety of Life at Sea,' by Mr. S. H. Rylett; and 'The Mountain Wilderness of South Wales,' by Mr. A. G. Bradley.

MESSRS. THOMAS NELSON & SONS propose to publish early in October a new edition of their 'Year-Book of Social Progress,' which is now in its third year. The editor will be glad if the secretaries of societies, and others engaged in social work of all kinds will send to him any information which they think may be of value, or suggestions of any kind. Communications should be sent to Mr. A. W. Holland, c/o Messrs. T. Nelson & Sons, 35-6, Paternoster Row, E.C.

THE death took place last week of Mr. William C. Maughan of Rosneath, author of the 'Alps of Arabia,' 'Rosneath Past and Present,' 'Annals of Gareloch-side,' and 'Picturesque Musselburgh.' Mr. Maughan had been trained as a chartered accountant, and was manager of a bank in Rome for a time; then his health failed, and he travelled in the East, afterwards settling in Scotland.

NEXT week we shall publish a Supplement dealing with Holiday Reading.

SCIENCE

Tammuz and Ishtar: a Monograph upon Babylonian Religion and Theology. By S. Langdon. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 10s. 6d. net.)

THE author, Shilleto Reader of Assyriology at Oxford, who has given in previous works translations of Sumerian and Babylonian texts, makes in this work extensive extracts from the Tammuz liturgies, and translates nearly the whole of the Arbela oracles. He desires to show that the Sumero-Babylonian religion was characterized by purer ceremonies and deeper theology than is generally admitted by those scholars who have dwelt upon divination and magical ceremonies as its main elements. To make this apparent, he has rendered a large number of extracts from the chants which were sung at the Tammuz wailings.

"Tammuz [he remarks] is the name of the Babylonian god who corresponds to the Egyptian Osiris, the Phœnician and Greek Adonis, the Phrygian Attis, and other well-known types of the dying son of Mother Earth."

His work, therefore, fits in with the treatise of Sir J. G. Frazer, 'Adonis, Attis, Osiris,' and, indeed, is "in a modest way," as Mr. Langdon puts it, a supplement to that work and Baudissin's 'Adonis und Esmun.' He says that these authors could not base their investigations upon the Babylonian cult, for the Assyriologists had not yet placed this material in their hands; and that, though Sir J. G. Frazer thoroughly treated the Greek, Roman, and European types, he entirely neglected the fundamental Assyrian material. If this was true of the second edition, which was the one Mr. Langdon had before him when he wrote, the defect is remedied in Sir J. G. Frazer's third, which appeared contemporaneously with Mr. Langdon's work, and contains translations of some of the Babylonian "psalms" that it may be of some interest to compare with his. For example, the lines which appear in the version quoted by Sir J. G. Frazer as

A willow that rejoiced not by the watercourse,
A willow whose roots were torn up,
are rendered by Mr. Langdon—

A plant which they water no more in the pot,
Whose roots are torn away.
Again (Frazer)—

At his vanishing away she lifts up a lament,
"Oh my child!" at his vanishing away she lifts up a lament,
"My Damu!" at his vanishing away she lifts up a lament,
"My enchanter and priest!" at his vanishing away she lifts up a lament,
becomes (Langdon)—

For the far removed there is wailing,
Ah me, my child, the far removed,
My damu, the far removed,
My anointer, the far removed.

Yet once more (Frazer):—

Her chamber is a possession that brings not forth a possession;

A weary woman, a weary child, forspent.
(Langdon)—

For the habitations and flocks it is: they produce not.

For the perishing wedded ones, for perishing children it is; the dark-headed people create not.

While these two translations indicate some uncertainty as to particular phrases, their general significance appears to be the same, while Mr. Langdon's seems to be the more literal.

The myth of Tammuz makes him the lover or husband of Ishtar, the mother goddess, who was celebrated under many different names. Mr. Langdon holds that as Ninā or Nanā, originally the sister of Tammuz, "she is truly the most beautiful figure of a virgin goddess in the history of Babylonian religion." As sister and at the same time consort of Tammuz, she bears the name of Gestinanna; and as being also his mother, that of Innini. These complicated relations are illustrated thus in the liturgies:—

My king thou art, thou who wast hurried away,
cruelly hurried away.

Tammuz art thou, thou who wast hurried away,
cruelly hurried away.

Consort of Innini, son of Sirtur, who wast cruelly taken away.

Youth, brother of the mother Gestinanna who wast cruelly taken away.

She is described as the "virgin queen of heaven" and "queen of Eanna (or the house of heaven, her temple in Uruk) who cries, Alas! my husband, alas! my son," and addresses him thus: "O brother, fruit of my eyes, lifting up of my eyes, Who is thy sister? I am thy sister. Who is thy mother? I am thy mother."

In her various capacities she is represented as comforting sorrow-stricken humanity by her mercy and compassion; as the divinity of childbirth and the champion of chastity; as the patroness of the arts of government and the personification of justice; as "she that executes" the decrees of the gods, "who causes plants to grow, queen of humanity, creatress of all things, who directs all begetting, virgin mother goddess, at whose side no god draws nigh, majestic queen, whose decrees are pre-eminent."

In all this Mr. Langdon discovers a profound sentiment in Babylonian religion; but he is met with the difficulty that the cult of the mother goddess resulted in that rite at her temple in the character of Mylitta which so impressed Herodotus, and was, we suppose, as infamous as any religious observance that the world has ever seen; that her temples maintained a body of women politely described as "maidens," but really something very different, and also maintained a body of "eunuchs and eunuch singers." His explanation of the discrepancy is that in these coarser features the goddess is Aphrodite Pandemos, and in her more elevated functions Aphrodite Urania.

Chaps. iii., iv., and v. discuss the attributes of Tammuz and Ishtar under the various lights in which they presented themselves to the worshippers at different periods of the religious history of Babylonia: as ophidian and oracular deities, as astral deities, and in the case of Ishtar as the corn goddess. Photographs of five seals representing them in these several characters are supplied, also plates of the tablets on which the oracles of Arbela are inscribed, belonging to the times of Asarhaddon and Ashurbanipal (seventh

century B.C.). These oracles, as usual, present evidence that can hardly be doubtful of the use of the divine sanction implied in them for the promotion of Court intrigue. In the Appendix are given the prayer of Asarhaddon to the Sun God (plate iv.) and the prayer and ceremony at a dedication (plate v.); and some observations as to the origin of the Venus worship, together with a good Index, complete a work that cannot fail to afford useful material for students of comparative religion, who will find in it much suggestive matter.

Drapers' Company Research Memoirs: Studies in National Deterioration.—IX. A Statistical Study of Oral Temperatures in School Children, with Special Reference to Parental Environment and Class Differences. By M. H. Williams, Julia Bell, and Karl Pearson. (Dulau & Co., 6s. net.)

DR. M. H. WILLIAMS is Medical Inspector of Schools for the western half of the county of Worcester, and in the course of her work has taken, by means of a thermometer in the mouth, the temperatures of some 4,600 schoolchildren, and her observations form the main basis of the present report.

"one object of the enquiry being to test how far temperature may be used as an indication that examination as to phthisical or rheumatic conditions is desirable."

For purposes of comparison the temperatures of children in other surroundings and other social grades were also taken. These included the girls in the Royal Soldiers' Daughters' Home, Hampstead, in the preparatory school of St. Katharine's, and in the advanced school of St. Leonard's, at St. Andrews; and boys at Winchester College, and boys at Charterhouse.

The results, as far as they can be considered at all positive, are as follows. An immense majority of the Worcester-shire elementary schoolchildren are suffering in some degree either from rheumatism or phthisis (the latter being, however, generally puerile phthisis, which was already known to exist widely among young children, and from which the majority recover in growing older, without acquiring the "mortal phthisis" of adults); the opinion already entertained by some medical authorities of the mutual exclusiveness of phthisis and rheumatism is confirmed; and it is stated that high temperature generally indicates a pathological condition; that boys are rather more subject to phthisis, and girls to rheumatism; and that the average temperatures of elementary schoolchildren are higher (owing probably to the greater proportion of pathological cases) than those of children belonging to more prosperous social groups.

The authors of the report consider that the tables also prove the markedly hereditary nature of rheumatism. That they suggest this is certain; but a much wider investigation ought surely to be

made before the fact is accepted as established. The circumstance—clearly brought out in table after table—that the disease is more likely to appear in the daughter of a rheumatic mother than in the daughter of a rheumatic father, or in any son, may be an indication that home conditions (to which women and girls are more constantly exposed than men and boys) have a considerable influence in the production of rheumatism.

The real value of the report lies mainly in the attention it directs to the study of personal temperature. There is evidently need for the accumulation of a great body of repeated observations, and any person who will accurately record his own temperature thrice a day during a period of years will be rendering a service to science.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL CONGRESS AT DURHAM.

A JOINT SESSION of members of the Aristotelian Society, the British Psychological Society, and the Mind Association was held at Hatfield Hall, Durham, from 3rd to the 6th inst. Forty-five members attended.

The members were received by the Principal, Prof. F. B. Jevons, who presided in Hall throughout the meeting.

The business of the session began on Friday evening with the meeting of the Mind Association, the annual business of which is the ostensible occasion of the Joint Session. The Association was formed fourteen years ago by Henry Sidgwick to support the journal *Mind*.

The philosophical work of the session began on Saturday morning with the discussion of a symposium on 'The Role of Repression in Forgetting,' Dr. W. Macdougall in the chair. Mr. T. H. Pear in the first paper set out by distinguishing two processes, for each of which the term "forgetting" is employed. The first he illustrated by the example of learning a number of nonsense syllables, which in the course of time are forgotten. This forgetting he attributed to a simple "decay" of memory. The other kind he illustrated as that of forgetting to post a letter or to remember the name of a person. In this case the forgetting is temporary. It may occur when we most desire and strive to remember, and it may be impossible when we most desire not to remember. It is to this second kind of forgetting that those cases belong where a healthy person tries to forget, or to exclude from consciousness, painful memories. Two different views may be taken of this process. According to some it is a process of active repression. According to others it is a "side-tracking," brought about by the intrusion in consciousness of other interests. The evidence for the existence of an active force of repression was then considered, and the processes which must make up such a force. They must be, it was claimed, opposed to those forces which would normally bring the repressed fact into consciousness. These processes are usually taken to be perseveration and association, while some hold that they are association only. Several illustrations were then given of cases of forgetting that could not possibly be explained by "chance" or "inattention," and where it seemed necessary to postulate a permanent or semi-permanent inhibition. Finally, it was held that brain-states, however they might facilitate "forgetting," could not explain it.

Dr. A. Wolf, who contributed the second paper, emphasized the distinction between "repression" and "resistance," and defined the problem as it appears in the Freudian literature as follows: Is the process of forgetting rightly conceived as a process of repression from consciousness, followed up by a process of continued sub-conscious resistance, which confines the forgotten within the region of the unconscious, and prevents its emergence into clear consciousness? Repression, it was held, is concerned with attention, resistance with forgetting, and it indicates a new conception of the nature of that process. It was then argued that repression is an actual process, but that there is no sufficient ground for assuming the actuality of a process of resistance, and that the appeal to it is a gratuitous hypothesis. Repression promotes forgetting only in an indirect way—namely, by prematurely expelling associated ideas which might otherwise revive the repressed idea; but it contributes nothing positive to induce forgetting.

Dr. T. W. Mitchell took up the problem specially in its psychoanalytic aspect. He criticized Dr. Wolf's use of the terms "repression" and "resistance," as conveying a different intention from their use in the writings of psychoanalysts. Freud's theory had undergone a development. Originally his doctrine of repression had regard to the symptoms of hysteria, which he held to be due to emotional shock, in which strong excitement that cannot have its normal outlet is aroused. The liberating of this pent-up emotion could only be effected by the restoring of the memory of the shock and its attendant circumstances, which had been split off or dissociated from the consciousness by the shock. It was in his experience of the difficulty of dealing with these cases by hypnotism that he seemed to feel the presence of an opposing psychic force in the patient. This became his idea of repression. He thought the force which caused the resistance in psychoanalysis must be the force which originally caused the forgetting. He saw that they were painful memories, and hence he regarded repression as consisting in the expulsion of them from consciousness and in the prevention of their return into consciousness. Repression consequently was a defensive reaction of the personality against unbearable ideas, and Freud thought it was proved by the fact of resistance. But in the later Freudian writings, and in consequence of the development of the doctrine of the unconscious, the term is used for many ideas that have never been in consciousness. The distinction most favoured by psychoanalysts is that of "conscious repression" and "unconscious repression." Suppression is not the same thing as "conscious repression"; it consists in the pushing of an idea out of Consciousness into the Foreconscious; its further penetration into the Unconscious and the keeping of it there is the work of repression.

Dr. Mitchell next compared the newer method of free association with the older "pressure" method. It is not clear that the hindrance met with in this method is due to repression. It is more of the nature of passive resistance, due to a force acting from below as attraction or pull, rather than from above as repression or push. It is to a psychical force analogous to the pull of gravity in the physical world that the forgettings of everyday life are attributed by psychoanalysts. It is the attraction of the unconscious, rather than the repulsion of the conscious. It is this unconscious nucleus exercising its attractive force that is the characteristic Freudian doctrine. It is the

tracing back of pathogenic memories to their ultimate source in direct associative relation with childish memories, apparently repressed in deference to the ethical and cultural traditions into which the child is born, and the apparent relation of these again to a still earlier stage, that have led to the postulate of "organic repression" in which certain instincts or impulses become latent.

Dr. Mitchell next drew attention to the possible utility of such "organic repression" to the preservation of the race and its adaptation to environment. Such a principle of utility seems to be active not merely in early childhood, but to be effective throughout adult life in determining what shall be forgotten and what remembered.

Finally, Dr. Mitchell criticized the attempt of the ultra-Freudians to explain all forgetting, both normal and abnormal, as due to repression, while allowing that many cases are most easily so explained.

Prof. T. Loveday in the fourth and last paper showed the difficulty of treating Freud's conception of repression in separation from the rest of his doctrine of mental behaviour. The theory seemed to involve the astounding assumption that any idea or thought which can ever be recalled must be present as a thought in unconsciousness all the time. The supposition that we are unconsciously thinking always and all at once of everything which we might under any conceivable conditions remember seems to point to an extreme doctrine of associationism in Freud, and the absence of even the beginnings of a theory of judgment.

Dr. Ernest Jones said "resistance" was not used by Freud as Dr. Wolf had used the term—to indicate a different force from repression. "Resistance," as Freud used the term, was the same force as repression, and was constantly, not intermittently, exerted. The problem in regard to it is whether it is or is not in consciousness. The apparent logical paradox to which Prof. Loveday had called attention in the idea of a repression of ideas was met in the Freudian doctrine by the view that ideas are secondary, arising from, and dependent on, affective processes. It is feelings, not the ideas associated with them, that are repressed. Thus, in trying to forget a great sorrow, it is not the sorrowful idea, but the painful feeling connected with the sorrow, that we seek to drive out of consciousness. The pull from below is really pressure from above, just as in the physical world gravity is exhibited in an incumbent weight meeting resistance from below.

Dr. Crichton Miller questioned if expulsion from full consciousness ever takes place, but thought there was always a fringe more or less removed from the focus of attention from which we certainly had a power of controlling memories. Repression was most certainly a definite fact, whatever its mechanism. He gave a detailed illustration from the case of a patient he had treated, to show how a real experience could be definitely driven out of consciousness, and reality disbelieved in, by self-persuasion; it was a dream-experience.

Dr. Leslie Mackenzie thought that a selective agency was much more in evidence than a conscious repression. It was only by such a theory that we could explain why one idea rather than another reaches the focus of attention.

Prof. G. F. Stout called attention to the important distinction between repression and continued repression. What is the relation, he asked, between the stage of dismissal from consciousness and that of the continued keeping back from return to consciousness of the dismissed idea? He preferred to describe the unconscious psychical

contents as "dispositions." It was a non-committal term which merely indicated the economy of the mental life which retained mental matter, and was a kind of storage of mental activity ready to be set free when occasion called for it. Lastly, he challenged the Freudians to explain cases of forgetting, such as that of the forgetting of good stories which have given us pleasure, which we desire to remember, which come back to us when retold, but which we are quite unable to call up into consciousness when we most want to do so.

Brief replies from the four writers in the symposium concluded the discussion.

At the afternoon meeting the chair was occupied by Prof. Dawes Hicks, President of the Aristotelian Society, and the discussion was on a paper by Prof. S. Alexander on 'Freedom.' Following his now familiar doctrine that the relation between the mind and its object is the distinction of enjoyment and contemplation, he defined freedom as enjoyed determination. Human freedom is but a particular case of something much more general. Enjoyed determination is that in which both the determiner and the determined, the cause and the effect, are enjoyed. Contemplated determination is that in which both events are contemplated, and it comprehends, therefore, all instances of causal relation in the physical world, in so far as these are objects of contemplation to some mind. There is a third species of determination, where one of the members of the relation is contemplated, the other enjoyed, as when anger determines a blow, or when the action of light gives the enjoyment of vision. To distinguish the kind of determination in which both members of the relation are enjoyed from this mixed species, it might be termed enjoyment in determination. The effect of this new definition is to translate the familiar doctrine that freedom is self-determination into more general terms; in fact, to make human freedom a special case of a general principle that includes physical causation. The doctrine was illustrated by an analysis of various senses of freedom, leading to the highest sense in which our whole personality is the enjoyed determinant. But here Mr. Alexander expressed his dissent from M. Bergson's doctrine that the criterion of freedom is determination by the whole personality. Such a theory would not, he declared, distinguish a freedom from the response of a physical body to external action; for in this we cannot disconnect the part from the whole. This led him to a detailed criticism of M. Bergson's doctrine, in particular as regards space and time. Mr. Alexander expressed his agreement with the doctrine of the reality of time, but he held also the equal reality of space, and he disagreed totally with the doctrine of the more ultimate reality of a duration entirely psychological in its nature. Whatever ultimate judgment may be pronounced on M. Bergson's notion of time, he has, Mr. Alexander thought, the signal merit of having dared to take the reality of time seriously, and the only thing to regret is that he should have depreciated space. The paper proceeded to deal with the problem of mental causality and of freedom and predication, and closed with a list of rejected criteria. (1) Freedom does not mean action which proceeds from the whole personality, though that is true of the completed freedom. (2) It does not mean indeterminateness. (3) It does not mean ignorance of the real causes of action. (4) It does not mean purpose. Purpose, though essential to willing, is not essential to its freedom, that is, does not define its freedom. (5) Freedom does not mean the contrast of the intelligible with the sensible character of human nature.

Freedom is found in nature and in mind. It is not, therefore, an exceptional privilege of human life, but is, as Wordsworth said, of pleasure "spread through the world."

In the discussion that followed a great number of those present took part. Mr. Alexander's view was warmly opposed by Mr. Moore and Mr. Stout, and warmly supported by Mr. Nunn and Mr. Wolf.

In the evening the company were entertained at a reception in the Castle by the Vice-Chancellor of the University and Mrs. Gee. The Dean of Durham and Mrs. Henson and Canon Cruikshank were also present.

The final meeting was devoted to a discussion on 'The Status of Sense-Data,' by Mr. G. E. Moore and Mr. G. F. Stout. Prof. Dawes Hicks was in the chair.

Mr. Moore began by calling attention to an ambiguity in the term "sense-datum," and especially to the fact that it is usually confined to a class of entities only experienced in sensations. He proposed, therefore, to employ the term "sensibles," as this includes everything, sensation or image, so far as it is an actual or possible experience. There are two problems in relation to sensibles, namely, how they are related to our minds, and how they are related to physical objects. One of the relations that sensibles of all kinds sometimes have to the mind is that of "direct apprehension." Mr. Moore explained the sense in which he used this common expression as a technical term. It was quite different from what is often meant by saying that sensibles are "immediately experienced" or are "subjective modifications." Mr. Moore proceeded to explain why he saw no reason to suppose that sensibles ever are experienced in any other sense than that of being directly apprehended. He then passed to the question, which later gave rise to the longest discussion, "Do sensibles ever exist at times when they are not being experienced at all?" His own view was that there was no a priori reason why they should not, and if asked, Is there any reason to suppose that they do? he could only reply that he had, in Hume's phrase, "a strong propensity to believe" that they do. This remark later elicited from Mr. Stout the assertion that he experienced "a strong propensity to believe" the contrary.

On the second question, How are sensibles related to physical objects? he declared himself to be extremely puzzled, and only able to give very tentative suggestions. He proceeded to illustrate the difficulty, a familiar example of which was, that whereas all sensibles exist only in private space, physical objects are declared to exist in physical space. He then distinguished two interpretations of the relation of sensibles to physical objects which might be true. One is expressed by saying that, if certain conditions were fulfilled, I, or some other person, would directly apprehend certain other sensibles. The other is that the physical object may have the kind of causal relation to the sensible that we call a "source." Against this latter interpretation there is the very serious difficulty of understanding by what means we could ever come to "know" that sensibles have a source at all, and this led him to incline to the former interpretation.

Prof. Stout in the second paper described Mr. Moore's first theory as virtually identical with Mill's well-known doctrine of matter as constituted by a fixed and systematic order of actual and possible sensations. He agreed with Mr. Moore's criticism of it, but, unlike him, he held the permanent possibility theory to be untenable in any form. On the other hand, he held that the source theory

is tenable; but, unlike Mr. Moore, he held that the physical object as perceived or imagined includes, not only the source, but also the nature of the sensibles, so far as they express the nature of the source. He claimed, therefore, that his conception of the physical object included all that the permanent possibility theory can say of it. The most important argument was based on the analogy between our knowledge of the connexion of image and primary sensible, and our knowledge of the connexion of a primary sensible and its source. In both cases we have the thought of a particular existence other than that of the sensible which we directly apprehend. In both cases the thought of this existence is specified and determined by the nature of the actually present sensible, and also in both cases it is thought of as the source of the sensible, though in different ways. But there is a vital difference which may seem to destroy the analogy in its most fundamental point. In the one case there has been a previous experience, in the other there has not. But the reply to that objection is that in the present moment in which the image only is directly apprehended, the direct apprehension of the primary sensible is entirely gone. Again, in each case the knowledge is immediate, and in both cases there is initial absence of anything in the nature of reflective analysis.

Developing his argument, Mr. Stout next dealt with the case of knowledge which anticipates experience, Kant's synthetic propositions a priori. Here he was on common ground with Mr. Moore in denying mere being for thought as contrasted with what has being apart from thought. No more ultimate reason can be given for the possibility of anything being known than that it has being, and there is a mind to know it. If particular existents were in their own nature self-complete, implying nothing beyond themselves, each a universe in itself, we could not by knowing them know anything beyond them. But we know the existentially present sensible as incomplete, and this knowledge is immediate.

Mr. Moore, in opening the general discussion, described the view put forward recently by Mr. Russell that the physical object is a "logical fiction," and explained his theory of its construction. He also said that in his own view "immediate" knowledge may not be original. The attribute original is important in a genetic description.

Prof. Stout remarked that a great deal of the plausibility of Mr. Moore's argument depended on the choice of visual sensations. It was important to state the problem in terms of other sensations: touch, sound, taste, smell, organic sensations, such as nausea.

A long discussion followed, led by the Chairman, and remarkable for a lively duel between Prof. Nunn and Mr. Moore, the former insisting that every sensible, actual and possible, could be treated as equally and really present in the physical object or source, and that the choice of one definite spatial or geometrical quality to distinguish the reality from its appearances was of purely pragmatic value.

The interest in the new theory of sensibles was so great that Mr. Moore was persuaded to give a special exposition of Mr. Russell's views in an evening lecture. Perhaps the most striking feature of the discussions was the disclosure of the varieties of theories held by those who claim to be adherents of the new realism.

The session was formally closed by Prof. Alexander, who expressed the thanks of their fellow-members to Prof. Jevons and Prof. Robinson for the warm welcome extended to them by the University.

Science Gossip.

THE Sixth Annual Conference of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption, which began at Leeds on Tuesday last, afforded striking proofs of the merits of fresh air. Light, cleanliness, and ventilation, especially the last, have done much in reducing phthisis, and it was wisely insisted that these things must be learnt in the schools. Within the last ten years there has, we are glad to note, been a notable change in the views of the obstinate adult who is afraid of fresh air. In the reduction of slums much remains to be done. Millions will be immune, said Sir William Osler, when the workers have a living wage, when the house becomes a home.

THE Canadian Arctic Expedition under the leadership of Mr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson has been unlucky throughout, and now it is feared that eight of its members have perished. Mr. Stefansson with four companions left his ship the *Karluk*, and landed on the coast of Alaska last September in order to secure food. As the result of extraordinary weather the *Karluk* drifted about, and was finally wrecked, though Capt. Bartlett saved the stores on board and formed a camp. Two advance parties of four men were then sent with sledges and dogs to the nearest land, Wrangel Island, off the Siberian coast. The main party of fourteen under Capt. Bartlett, which followed them, arrived safely; but nothing was heard or seen of them, though careful search was made. The lost parties include Dr. Forbes-Mackay and Mr. James Murray (who were in the Shackleton Expedition), and M. Beauchat of Paris, a specialist in natural history and anthropology.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY are holding an exhibition of flowers and plants next Tuesday at their hall in Vincent Square, Westminster. Prof. J. B. Farmer will lecture in the afternoon on 'Certain Aspects of Plants in relation to their Environment.'

A REMARKABLE improvement in the French telegraphic service has been recently achieved by M. Carrat, a Government engineer. The cables between Marseilles and Algiers are by a new method made capable of duplex work—i.e., it is now possible to transmit over the same cable and simultaneously a separate dispatch from each end. The distance between Marseilles and Algiers is over 400 miles, and it is thought that there will be no technical difficulty in applying the system to far greater lengths of cable.

IN view of our paragraph of June 27th, concerning Mr. Chancellor's Bill to abolish vivisection, the Research Defence Society have sent us some of the literature they publish on the other side, in particular the evidence of Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton before the Royal Commission on Vivisection in 1907. Lord Moulton began by claiming a very keen interest in the progress of curative science, both on the scientific and the ethical side.

Those who care to read some pungent writing on the subject should study Mr. Shaw's lengthy prolegomena to his play 'The Doctor's Dilemma.'

RECENT Government publications include the National Health Insurance Report for 1913-14, 2s. 10d.; the Electric Lighting Acts, Proceedings for 1913, 4d.; and Metalliferous Mines and Quarries Commission, Second Report, 2s. 1d.

FINE ARTS

The Æsthetic Purpose of Byzantine Architecture, and Other Essays. By the Count de Soissons. (Murray & Eviden, 12s. 6d. net.)

THERE is something unsatisfying about these essays. They read curiously like the productions of the more "æsthetic" type of Oxford undergraduate. The author is enthusiastic, but amateurish. He evidently delights in art which makes an obvious appeal to the sensibilities—"sensuous" is his favourite adjective—and he plumes himself on an artistic as opposed to a scientific outlook. He is thus tempted in his criticisms to rely unduly on a not always trustworthy *flair*, and to be content with the minimum of erudition. In a word, the Count de Soissons appears to us a dilettante with considerable taste, but still young in mind, if not in years. The student, for example, will find little new in his essays on Chinese and Japanese art; and the stories of Édouard Manet's fight against the academic traditions of his day, of Ingres's sturdy championship of a personal ideal, and of Boecklin's early struggles are too well known to warrant further exploitation. The author is more successful in dealing with Edward Munch and Félicien Rops. He is not deceived by the fallacious glamour of "sex and sin" which exaggerated praise and exaggerated blame have cast round the fame of these artists. He shows himself in sympathy with their real outlook, and the essay on Munch is, perhaps, the best in the book. M. de Soissons succeeds here where a more scientific writer or an art critic with greater technical knowledge might have failed.

In writing of Richard Strauss our author disapproves of the earlier works of the type of 'Electra,' accusing the composer of "trifling with everything musical, and of giving it into the service of the dramatic and of the psychological at the expense of the beautiful"; adding that,

"when music is incomprehensible, the composer commits a grave offence against the heavenly art and against the immortal element that rests within man."

M. de Soissons welcomes, however, 'Der Rosenkavalier,' where, he declares, Strauss "suddenly left the demoniacal world and psychological abysses, and returned to life, to simplicity and serenity." The music of this opera, he says,

"possesses what not only great musical connoisseurs but also the vast majority of cultured amateurs require from a musical performance, namely, a stirring of the emotions by sensuous beauty."

In the essay headed 'The Æsthetic Purpose of Byzantine Architecture,' which gives the title to the book, the critic takes the view that the Byzantine architects consciously endeavoured to conceal all indications of structure in their interiors by lavish mosaic decorations. The architects derived their love of colour

from the East, whence, he tells us, all colour is derived, for

"colour is not indigenous to Western life, and its presence may be rightly attributed to Eastern influence.... Alexander the Great and his followers brought to the West the polychrome decoration from the East; this was inherited from Byzantium, whence it came to Venice, and thence spread throughout the whole of Europe, while the invasion of the Moors introduced colour into Spain. If we admire the glow in pictures of some of the masters of the Netherlands, it was brought there by that conjurer of brilliant hues, Rubens, from Venice, and the proud mistress of the Adriatic had learned it from her ally and friend, Constantinople.... It is clear, then, that one of the two essential elements of art, colour, is supplied by the emotional and sensuous East; the other element, form, has been furnished by the intellectual and self-restrained West."

We cannot but marvel at wild generalizations of this kind. Does M. de Soissons seriously contend that there was no "glow" in Flemish pictures before Rubens, or that Rubens was the first Flemish master to go to Italy, or that Flemish colour was finer after Rubens than before him? Is there no colour in the paintings produced in Italian cities which were not friendly and allied with Constantinople? Is the art of the East formless? Was Assyrian art indifferent to line and form? Do the Pyramids and the Sphinx depend upon the effect of "sensuous" colour?

The paragraphs quoted are typical of the book. They are also typical of the author's English style, which, although fluent and expressive, and in many ways a remarkable achievement for a Frenchman, is frequently flamboyant, and sometimes has a certain strangeness which reminds us of the writings of Mr. Yoshio Markino.

THE DORÉ GALLERIES.

THE pictures by the late Eyre Crowe shown at the Doré Galleries are in every way typical of academic English painting in the Victorian era. The artist was born in 1824; he studied painting in Paris under Delacroix, and in 1846 he had his first picture hung at the Academy, where he continued to exhibit for some sixty years. He died in 1910, and thus lived to witness drastic changes in the standards of taste, and to see the rise and fall of more than one important phase in the history of modern painting: he saw the Impressionist movement in France, and the Pre-Raphaelite movement in England, and watched the fight of Whistler and his followers. But he remained himself faithful to Victorian ideals; he admired and painted pictures which told a story.

Most of the pictures in this exhibition were originally shown at Burlington House, and the stories which he tells are of the most varied character. We have, for example, *Benjamin Franklin at Watts's Printing Office, Lincoln's Inn Fields* (4), *Explosion of the Cashmere Gate at Delhi* (19), *Charles II. knighted the Loin of Beef* (26), and *Mary Stuart, February 5th, 1585* (34). There is little in these pictures to attract the lover of painting. The galleries of Europe are full of fine paintings which tell a story, but Eyre Crowe's work possesses none of the qualities we find in them. All his subjects are treated exclusively from the illustrator's point of

view; nowhere can we find a single passage of fine painting or of powerful drawing, or a single pictorial problem intelligently studied; nowhere can we find an arrangement of any decorative interest, or even an episode treated with the dramatic power which is often evident in works painted from the frankly theatrical point of view. Eyre Crowe's outlook was essentially anecdotic. Occasionally he made essays into the field of genre painting. *Art School, Salisbury* (22), is an interior with a number of young girls seated in rows at several tables. Something in the composition and subject of this picture recalls a famous piece by Israëls, but when we think of the Dutch master's sympathetic and accomplished study of the problems of light in his picture we realize the inferiority of the English artist. Nevertheless, the Doré Galleries have done well to show these pictures, if only to remind us of the art which our grandfathers patronized, and recall the debt which we owe to the artists who have driven this type of picture from the field.

In another gallery is a collection of pictures by Miss Dorothy Burbury and Miss Brenda Coward. Both ladies have a rather commonplace vision. Miss Burbury uses water-colours, and paints English gardens in the traditional manner, and views of London in a scheme of cool grey. Her technique, though adequate, is not remarkable.

Miss Coward paints in oils, and her landscape sketches show some feeling for the play of light. Perhaps the best among her exhibits is that called *Apple-Blossoms* (39), a successful sketch of trees in bloom.

R. H. A. W.

RYDER GALLERIES: CAMERA PICTURES.

Mr. E. O. Hoppé's exhibition of photographs consists mainly of single-figure studies from the Russian Ballet. Mr. Hoppé affects a plain dark background, and thus relies to a great extent for his effects upon the poise of the figures and the play of light and shade. Unfortunately, the photographer appears to have little sense of pose, and his ideas of lighting are conventional and uninteresting. Occasionally, as in No. 13 (*L'Oiseau de Feu*), where Madame Karsavina has fallen into one of her most entrancing poses, the picture is a success—albeit a success due more to the dancer than to Mr. Hoppé; but, on the whole, the series must be considered unsatisfactory. For the photographer has failed to suggest the dominant psychological significance of his subjects, and the essential lightness and elasticity of the great dancers. Take, for example, the studies of Madame Karsavina as Scheherazade; they in no way recall this amazing performance, where the dancer conveyed, with a touch of real genius, the dual personality of the woman, at once a slave to her senses and a queen to her slaves. Mr. Glyn Philpot is in some ways a superficial painter, but with a few strokes of his brush he has perpetuated Madame Karsavina as Scheherazade far better than Mr. Hoppé's camera.

Some of Mr. Hoppé's studies are coloured by the "Copperfield Colour-Engraving" process, but as pairs of these prints look like tinted photographs, and other parts like coloured engravings, the results are inconsistent in themselves, and thus unsatisfactory.

The exhibition also includes portrait studies of well-known people: we have Mr. H. K. Prosser striking an attitude, "Goll" the pianist looking as much like Beethoven as possible, and Mr. Israel Zangwill looking glum. R. H. A. W.

THE ARCHIBALD COATS SALE. (11)

PRICES again ruled high at Messrs. Christie's on Friday, the 3rd inst., when the pictures (chiefly of the Barbizon School) belonging to the late Mr. Archibald Coats were dispersed. A Corot fetched nearly 7,000l.; one Troyon realized over 6,000l., and another nearly 5,800l.; and a Millet exceeded 5,800l. Corot, *Le Rond des Nymphes*, or *Le Soir* (*Souvenir de Mortefontaine*), a sylvan landscape, in the foreground four Nymphs dancing hand-in-hand to the music of a piping shepherd, 6,930l.; *Le Lac*, the bank of a river, with a group of tall trees on the left, near which are two peasant-women conversing, 3,045l. Daubigny, *Le Soir*, a river scene, with a peasant-woman washing clothes in the foreground, 3,780l. N. Diaz, *Les Grandes Délaissées*, four Nymphs, in richly coloured draperies, two standing and two seated, lamenting the departure of Cupid, 1,522l. J. Dupré, *Pâturage près de l'Oise*, a bend in the river, with a peasant tending three cows, 2,205l.; *La Chaumière au Bûcheron*, beyond a stream stands the thatched cottage among trees, towards which a peasant-woman approaches from a rustic bridge, 651l. Meissonier, *Regnard in his Studio*, 861l.; *A Man-at-Arms*, 525l. Millet, *La Gardienne du Troupeau*, 5,880l.; *Les Falaises de Gruchy*, a view through a cleft in some rocks towards the open sea, 2,100l. G. Ricard, *The Young Musician*, a boy, in black dress, holding a flute, 735l. Troyon, *Un Sous-Bois avec des Vaches*, in foreground a white cow and a red cow resting, 6,090l.; *Boeufs à Labour*, 5,775l. G. Fuller, *The Gipsy Queen*, a young brunette in spangled dress, holding a jewelled belt, 441l. J. J. Hill, H. Bright, and T. Earl, *The Crofter's Daughter*, a young girl holding a bowl; three dogs and a kid by her side, 303l. Claude Lorraine, *Juno confiding to the care of Argus*, the jealous goddess standing by the side of a white cow (Io), addressing Argus, 577l. Velasquez, *Countess Ruffo Bonneval de la Fard*, a young lady in pink-and-white dress, wearing a pearl necklace, and with a string of pearls in her hand, 441l.

PICTURES AND DRAWINGS.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE also sold on the same day the following pictures belonging to Mr. W. McArthur: H. Harpignies, *A Winding River*, with cattle in the middle distance, 190l. 10s. Th. Rousseau, *The Plains of Chantilly*, a sunny pasture-land, 390l.

The following were from the collection of Mr. William Thorburn of Craigern, N.B. Drawings: J. Israëls, *Going to the Fields*, a road by the edge of a harvest-field, along which peasants and children are going to work, 504l.; *Returning from the Fields*, a peasant, with a wheelbarrow filled with potatoes, walking along a path, and beside him his son, wheeling another barrow, 472l. J. Maris, *Amsterdam*, a view on the river, with drawbridge and buildings on the right bank, 357l. A. Mauve, *Springtime*, a dyke by the edge of a pasture, with a group of black and white cows, 252l. Pictures: J. Israëls, *Washing-Day*, 966l.; *Homewards*, a road between two buildings, with a peasant-woman walking under some trees, 262l. J. Maris, *The Towing-Path*, a peasant in a blue blouse riding a white horse, 1,470l.; *Souvenir of Amsterdam*, 210l. C. F. Daubigny, *Seaweed-Gatherers*, 378l. N. Diaz, *La Clairière*, *Fontainebleau*, 378l. Ch. Jacque, *The Poultry-Yard*, 340l. E. van Marcke, *Normandy Pastures*, with two cows coming to drink at a river, 462l. W. McTaggart, *Dawn at Sea: Homewards*, a small sailing-boat, approaching the shore, 504l.

The remaining pictures were from various properties: Corot, *Nantes*, the town and tall spires of the church seen on a hill in the distance, 273l. L. Lhermitte, *La Bénédicte*, a peasant family seated round a table; on the right a woman, standing, saying grace, 787l. H. Fantin-Latour, *L'Immortalité*, in the clouds a winged female figure, holding a palm-leaf in her left hand, and scattering flowers with her right, 1,680l.; *L'Aurore chassant la Nuit* (pastel), 441l.

ENGRAVINGS.

ON Monday, June 29th, and the four following days, Messrs. Sotheby sold the second portion of the collection of engravings belonging to Mr. A. C. Norman, the chief prices being the following: V. Green, after Peel, *General Green*, 135l.; after Copley, *Henry Laurens*, 54l.; after Peale, *George Washington*, 130l. J. R. Smith, after Gainsborough, *Sir Harbord Harbord*, 50l.; after Reynolds, *Lieut.-Col. Tarleton*, 50l. J. Walker, after Romney, *Sir Hyde Parker*, 180l. Debucourt, *Promenade de la Galerie du Palais Royal*, printed in colours, 140l.; *Promenade du Jardin du Palais Royal*, printed in colours, 235l.

MUSIC

OPERA AT COVENT GARDEN.

A PERFORMANCE of Mozart's 'Don Giovanni' at Covent Garden took place last Thursday week. There are, of course, many signs that the work is old: its detached numbers, and the prominence given to the singing, the latter quality being still one of the principal attractions of the work. It is well over a hundred years old, but Wagner was right when he said that this work must "not be altered to fit our times, but ourselves to the times of 'Don Juan,' if we are to arrive at harmony with Mozart's creation." Those who cannot help mentally contrasting the past with the present never listen in the fittest frame of mind.

The performance was, on the whole, very good. Mlle. Destinn was excellent as Donna Anna, but Madame Elsa Stralia's reading of the part of Donna Elvira was too much that of a mere singer. Her voice, however, is clear and bright. Miss Maggie Teyte as Zerlina acted delightfully, and sang with great charm. Signor Scotti was not up to his usual strength, but in his impersonation of the Don he never forgot, while mixing with the peasants, that he was superior to them in rank. Mr. John McCormack sang well, though his acting was cold. Mozart, by the way, wrote "Dalla sua pace" for the tenor singer, when the work was given at Vienna, because he was not able to manage the florid "Il mio tesoro." It is therefore evident that both should not be sung. The work is long, but if one tenor song were omitted, also the "Mi tradi" aria which was added to the original score, though not for dramatic reasons, the opera would end at a reasonable time. Signor Polacco conducted with ability.

'Don Giovanni' may enjoy a greater reputation than 'The Marriage of Figaro,' but the latter shows the fine flower of Mozart's genius. The subject is not dramatic, but the music is remarkable for lightness and for perfection in hiding the art to which it owes its charm.

The performance of the work last Tuesday evening was, on the whole, disappointing. Madame Rosa Raisa, who impersonated the Countess, has a voice clear, though not particularly sympathetic. Miss Maggie Teyte, the Cherubino, knows how to interpret Mozart's music, but on this particular evening her voice was not at its best. Signor Scotti sang artistically as the Count, but he too was not up to his usual standard. Both Miss Teyte and he were, however, much better in the beautiful duet at the opening of the third act. Madame Alice Zeppilli as Susanna deserves praise. M. Aquistapace was a good Figaro, and Madame Bérat made the most of the small part of Marcelline. Signor Panizza did not conduct as if he loved Mozart.

'DYLAN' AT DRURY LANE.

'DYLAN, THE SON OF THE WAVE,' the second part of the trilogy by Lord Howard de Walden, music by Mr. Josef Holbrooke, was produced last Saturday evening at Drury Lane, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Beecham. The subject of the trilogy is "the struggle of man to be master of himself as against the ancient gods, and the working out of the destiny of the descendants of Don." It was probably suggested by Wagner's 'Nibelungen' poem. Dylan is the son of Elan and the Sea King. This Dylan is murdered by Govannion, Elan's brother. Gwydion, another brother, is mixed up in the matter. The story does not err on the side of clearness; moreover, the author's book does not readily lend itself to musical treatment. Dylan himself is by no means interesting; he speaks only a few words before he is killed. In the rest of the book there is too much of the supernatural, while Gwydion, Govannion, and Elan (the only female character) are wild, restless, unhappy beings. Mr. Holbrooke's music is not satisfactory. It supplies no strong contrasts, no striking climaxes. He has talent, and in the matter of orchestration shows marked skill. He writes for an unusually large orchestra, for the players were over one hundred in number. Exceptional instruments were the four saxophones, four saxhorns, bass flute, a basset-horn, oboe d'amore, harmonium, organ, and tubaphones. There are some fine passages in the work; on the whole, however, it lacks emotional power and dignity. Again, a great deal of the music is objective. Mr. Holbrooke seems to take delight in the tone-painting of wild, tempestuous scenes, as in the final act.

The second act, with the Sea King's utterances and the replies of the Water-Fowl, gave him his best opportunity. There was a certain dramatic feeling, yet he did not rise to the occasion; there was no sense of grandeur, no true inspiration. The musical thoughts themselves were not impressive.

The piece was admirably mounted, the scenes being striking. Mr. Beecham had evidently taken infinite pains with the orchestral music, and the playing was extremely good. There was an excellent cast, composed entirely of British artists: Miss Doris Woodall, and Messrs. Frank Mullings, Edmund Burke, Robert Radford, Robert Maitland, Frederick Ranalow, and Frederick Austin.

Mr. Holbrooke has had a splendid chance of showing his powers as an opera-writer. We have spoken of Wagner's 'Nibelungen' poem as having most probably influenced the author, and certainly Wagner was in Mr. Holbrooke's mind when he wrote the music. We do not say that he deliberately tried to imitate his great predecessor. No, he probably did it unconsciously. But the style of the music shows that he is steeped in Wagner. Some thirty years ago that would have been natural; at the present day the influence ought to have become faint.

The Russian Opera. By Rosa Newmarch. (Herbert Jenkins, 5s. net.)

This volume appears at an opportune moment, for the Russian operas performed at Drury Lane during Sir Joseph Beecham's past and present seasons greatly help us to realize the importance of the nationalistic movement in Russia, of which Glinka is regarded as the founder. That movement had already begun before his time, as Mrs. Newmarch has shown in her chapter 'Russian Opera prior to Glinka,' but the attempts were sporadic, and are now things of the past. Glinka's 'A Life for the Tsar' still lives, and that opera and his second, 'Russlan and Liudmilla,' were the two works which exerted so great an influence on Moussorgsky and Dargomijsky. To have heard those two would therefore have been particularly interesting and instructive. Sir Joseph Beecham's scheme, however, was not historical; he selected the works which most powerfully illustrated the new movement. 'A Life for the Tsar,' produced in 1836, soon became popular, and, as Mrs. Newmarch reminds us, the composers of the fantastic Russian ballets of the present day are much indebted to the second opera, with its Eastern dances.

No work by Dargomijsky has been heard here. For his 'Roussalka,' we are told, 'Russlan and Liudmilla' was the model; and the result was "an opera containing a wonderful variety of interest." Mrs. Newmarch's opinions concerning the works we have recently heard are so thoughtful and just that there is no reason to suppose—as we did when we read her account of 'Boris Godounov,' published a few years ago—that she is unduly partial to this particular school. With some of the moving spirits of it—Balakirev, Rimsky-Korsakoff, and the writer and critic Stassov—she was on friendly terms; and her various visits to Russia, together with her knowledge of the language, have enabled her to speak on the subject with understanding and authority. Her impartiality is well shown in the chapter on Rimsky-Korsakoff, whom she knew well. Though an admirer of the man and the artist, she does not conceal his "chief" weakness, namely, "a certain dryness of melodic invention."

Dargomijsky's 'Stone Guest' was produced in 1866, and the composer by that time, says Mrs. Newmarch, "had some theoretical knowledge of Wagner's views, but he can have heard little, if any, of his music." Now Wagner was conducting concerts at St. Petersburg in 1863, at which time Dargomijsky was director of the St. Petersburg section of the "Imperial Russian Musical Society," and in 1864 or 1865 he was in Germany. In Leipzig he made the acquaintance "of many prominent musicians." Moreover, as early as 1856 he wrote to Serov as follows:—

"I have not returned your score of 'Tannhäuser,' because I have not yet had time to go through the whole work. You are right; in the scenic disposition there is much poetry; in the music, too, he shows us a new and practical path."

Mrs. Newmarch, among the various influences acting upon Dargomijsky, mentions that of Wagner, as if it were of little account. Is not the phrase quoted above about ignorance of Wagner's music a little too strong?

Chapters are devoted to Anton Rubinstein and Tschaiakowsky, who, at any rate in this country, were once considered typically Russian. The former, as head of the St. Petersburg Conservatoire, exercised great influence, but it was not in favour of nationalism. In his music, with some exceptions, he followed the line of German tradition. Moreover, his views, as expressed in his 'Music and its Masters,' convincingly show that he was not in sympathy with the modern music of his day in any form. Of Tschaiakowsky the following appreciation is excellent:—

"His nature was undoubtedly too emotional and self-centred for dramatic uses. To say this is not to deny his genius; it is merely an attempt to show its qualities and its limitations."

In her concluding chapter the author has something to say about "minor poets of music," such as Napravnik, Blaraberg, Arensky, Rebikov, &c., and gives, what will be specially interesting to opera-goers, a sketch of the career of Chaliapine, who in early days worked for a living with a shoemaker, and now is a wonderful artist.

Musical Gossip.

A SPECIAL orchestral concert of music by Mr. Frederick Delius was given last Wednesday afternoon at the Duke's Hall, Royal Academy of Music, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Beecham, who best understands his work, and is most in sympathy with it. Mr. Delius's harmonies are sometimes peculiar, and he indulges in moods the meaning of which it is not always easy to grasp. But one feels even at first hearing, especially in his orchestral works, that the music is thoroughly genuine.

The programme included the interesting rhapsody 'Brigg Fair'; the 'Dance-Rhapsody,' one of the most characteristic works of the kind; and the two poetical pieces 'On Hearing the First Cuckoo in Spring' and 'A Summer Night on the River.' There was also the idyll 'In a Summer Garden,' but we cannot feel with the annotator in the programme that "the title sufficiently indicates its poetic basis." Miss Agnes Nicholls sang with much charm and feeling some beautiful songs, and took part with Mr. Frank Mullings in the final scene from Mr. Delius's opera 'A Romeo and Juliet in the Village,' which, together with the Entr'acte which preceded, was given under the direction of M. Emil Kreuz.

SIGNOR RICCARDO ZANDONAI's opera 'Conchita' was given for the first time in England at Covent Garden on July 3rd, 1912. We found the libretto disappointing, but the music promising. Next Tuesday will be produced a second opera from his pen. It is entitled 'Francesca da Rimini,' and will be given with a strong cast. The old story has attracted many composers, including Hermann Goetz and Ambroise Thomas.

THE MOODY-MANNERS COMPANY begin a seven weeks' season at the Prince of Wales's Theatre next Monday evening. Their repertory will consist of standard works, also

DRAMA

The Theatre of Max Reinhardt. By Huntly Carter. (Frank & Cecil Palmer, 7s. 6d. net.)

IN this book we may learn how a modern producer, with the necessary ability and push, can ensure that his effects will excite more attention than the plays he produces. We are also shown how a modern theatre can become "a refined and highly efficient instrument for receiving and transmitting the spirit of drama." What exactly is meant by the words "spirit of drama" is not made clear to the reader beyond the intimation that, under Prof. Reinhardt's new method of staging, classic plays need no longer be considered "unplayable," since tradition is ignored and "everything brought up to date."

Apparently the plays of the old dramatists have now become tedious on the stage, and must either be buried or revitalized. But then Prof. Reinhardt, we are informed,

"pours the classic play into the crucible of his personality, and changes it into the desired element from which important details of the original element have been eliminated."

In this daring proceeding Prof. Reinhardt is supported by no less an authority than Prof. Gilbert Murray—at least so we infer from the author. Greek drama, however, Mr. Huntly Carter considers, was never anything more than "a voice and a movement"! As to Shakespeare and the Elizabethans, Mr. Carter dismisses them from the modern stage after this fashion:—

"What is your individual value to us? Have you anything to contribute towards the reform movement in our theatre? If the answer is 'No,' then the proper comment is 'Get out!'"

The essential feature of the Reinhardt production consists in the appeal which is made to the eye. It may, then, be asked: In what way does the new staging affect the present movement to reform theatrical art? The answer is that Prof. Reinhardt can run a theatre on an artistic basis, yet make it successful commercially "because he always has his finger on the public pulse." In short, we are urged to accept his solution of the theatre problem as the best so far attained, though some dramatists complain that their own interests are ignored by his new methods. As Gordon Craig has pointed out, the playwright's art as well as the actor's must give way in the theatre of the future to the demands of the producer. In fact, the tendency is to convert both old and modern plays into a species of drama-pantomime similar to 'The Miracle,' where the design lends itself to the newest and widest methods of picture production, and where the producer is provided with a scenario, or plot, which can be filled in with all the resources at his command, so that, with the help of "perspective, colour, and lighting," a spell is cast over the audience which cannot be created by any other

medium—that is to say, not by the words of the poet, nor by the histrionic talents of the actors. To produce this spell every worker in the theatre must subordinate his intelligence to what Mr. Carter calls "the will of the theatre," and with Prof. Reinhardt this often means nothing more formidable than some particular rearrangement of the limelight. Indeed, in the opinion of the present reviewer, Mr. Huntly Carter is mistaken in supposing that it is the combined efforts of dramatist and producer which stir the emotion of the auditory. On the contrary, it is the vision created by the big outlines, the colour, and the light which makes the impression. It is the increased power of illumination by electricity which gives the German producer his opportunities. To quote Mr. Carter,

"By changing lights and by colour mixes in the lime boxes, not only is change of time indicated, but an emotional unity of setting and emotional effects are realized."

But classical drama which is represented on these lines can never influence playgoers by means of its poetry, philosophy, or morals, nor even by its humour and pathos, its characters or its drama. For this reason Shakespeare and Prof. Reinhardt, when they become collaborators on the stage, fail artistically, because the producer's staging, instead of helping to create the poet's illusion, absorbs both words and drama.

The arguments made use of in favour of Prof. Reinhardt's methods, when they are pushed home to their logical conclusions, prove that he has a conception of drama which fundamentally differs from the views of writers whose business it is to deal with human life and its purposes. It may be right for the actor to subject his will to that of the dramatist, and for every one of the artists who work in the theatre to strive towards interpreting the author's intentions faithfully, and making them clear to the audience.

But it is not sufficiently recognized by producers that, in classical drama, when the characters are speaking the actors do not continue to form part of the scene which confronts the eyes of the spectator. As physiologists know, the playgoer does not in reality listen and look at the same moment. The actor who, by his mimetic art and skilful delivery of the poet's language, can carry his audience along with him and hold it spellbound, nullifies the effect of the picture by shifting the spectator's attention away from the scene to the poet's figurative illustration, which at one moment may be the burning sands of Arabia, and at the next the snow-clad peaks of a mountain. The proper atmosphere, therefore, for classical plays is the mental vision created by the spoken language of the poet; and the material screen behind the figures should be kept sufficiently sombre in colour and lighting to allow a listener easily to efface from his mind any visible object which tends to disturb the imagery. Yet Mr. Carter fails to understand why the intellectual organizer will never acknowledge

of some new to London. Among the latter will be Dr. Wilhelm Kienzl's 'Dance of Death,' which was produced by the company at Liverpool last January, and noticed in these columns on the 31st of the month. Another opera by the same composer will also be revived, namely, 'Der Evangelimann,' which in English—for all operas are to be given in that language—has been entitled, though not very happily, 'The Pious Beggars.' It was performed in 1897 at Covent Garden, but was not a success. Maybe it was not suited to so large a theatre.

The prices are to be popular. The time of year is not the most favourable, but the fixtures made outside London prevent the company from coming later.

SIXTY singers have been engaged for the forthcoming season of Promenade Concerts at Queen's Hall, and of these thirty-four will make a first appearance at these concerts. Of fifty instrumentalists twenty-four are new-comers.

The first novelty, Sir Edward Elgar's 'Sospiri,' for strings, harp, and organ, Op. 70, will be given on the opening night. In September two new Pianoforte Concertos will be produced—one by Mr. Cyril Scott, the second by Miss Kathleen Bruckshaw. A dramatic fantasy, 'Glaucus and Ione,' by Mr. Oskar Borsdorf, is marked for September 26th. Other novelties will be an overture, 'Friend Fritz,' by Mr. Richard Walthew; an Orchestral Suite by Mr. Henry Geehl; a symphonic poem, 'Perseus,' by Mr. E. Goossens, jun.; 'Conversations for Piano and Orchestra,' by Dr. Walford Davies, who will be the pianist; an Aubade for orchestra, by Mr. Cyril Scott; and Three Scottish Dances, by Mr. Algernon Ashton.

THE late Duke George II. of Saxe-Meiningen was fond of music. In 1880 Hans von Bülow became his Hofmusikintendant, a post which he held for five years. When Brahms played his new B flat Concerto at Meiningen in 1881 he was the guest of the Duke. Two years later the composer dedicated to him the 'Parzenlied.' The Duke's third wife, Fräulein Hélène Fränzl, was a singer of talent.

M. FRANÇOIS FERTIAULT, who celebrated the hundredth anniversary of his birth on the 25th of last month, is a well-known French poet and writer. His first poem, 'La Nuit du Génie,' appeared in 1835, and at the present time he is correcting the proof-sheets of a collection of poems which will shortly be brought out. He is interested in folk-lore, and in 1842 he published 'Les Noël's bourguignons,' by Bernard de la Monnoye, for the first time, with a French translation of the original patois. In an Introduction he gave the history of Noël's in Burgundy (with thirty-six examples, text and music). Twelve years later appeared his 'Histoire anecdotique et pittoresque de la Danse.'

A DAUGHTER of Robert Schumann has presented to the Museum at Zwickau a number of newspaper articles collected by her father between 1834 and 1851.

THE Cambridge University Press has in preparation 'A Course of Music for Public and Secondary Schools,' by Dr. Robert T. White, Lecturer in Music, Goldsmiths' College, University of London. Dr. White's aim has been to draw up an interesting course which will tend to create intelligence in listeners as well as in performers, and his book is intended to be used by boys and girls themselves as well as by the teacher.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Mon.—Sat. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Mon.—Sat. Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.
Mon.—Sat. Moody-Manners Company, Prince of Wales's Theatre.
Wed. Katie Bacon's Pianoforte Recital, 5-15, Steinway Hall.

that the theatre should be a house of vision only. He himself has explained the reason when he admits that Prof. Reinhardt restrains the actor's use of emphasis. A tame and level delivery, indeed, becomes necessary in order to keep the audience under the spell of the picture impression, but the acting then loses its life and passion. The answer to this argument, in Mr. Carter's opinion, is as follows:—

"The vehemence of life which Molière puts into his valets was in Molière himself, and of his time, or it would not have appeared as vehemence of life. You cannot copy the vehemence of life of one age, and make it appear the vehemence of life of your age. It is sheer stupidity to say you can."

That is so, and no better reason could be put forward against the practice of modernizing the plays of dead authors, and in this way destroying their historical value and character. This should be obvious to Mr. Carter, since he quotes in his book the Danish actor Karl Manzus as saying:—

"These plays [Molière's comedies], indeed, are so completely adapted to this scene [Molière's stage] that they cannot be performed on any other."

What, then, must be done with Molière to make him acceptable to a modern audience? Mr. Carter would either have his comedies buried or "transformed." But there is a third way, and that is to change the point of view with which a modern audience regards these plays. If the playgoer can see them acted as nearly as possible in their original form, he will be able to appreciate the educational value attached to the study of the works of a past master. He will then have, to quote once more from Mr. Carter's book, "the best opportunity of realizing the customs, habits, etiquette, and costumes of ancient times." We might add, of understanding the poetry, the philosophy, and the emotions of a bygone age.

Dramatic Gossip.

THURSDAY evening saw the production at the Savoy of Mr. Stephen Phillips's 'The Sin of David.' The action starts in the year of the outbreak of the great English Civil War, and the place is the Fenland, where Sir Hubert Lisle (Mr. H. B. Irving) is in command of the Parliamentary forces. The play will be noticed further in our next issue.

We have nothing to add to our original criticism of Mr. Cosmo Hamilton's 'The Blindness of Virtue,' which appeared in our issue of Feb. 3rd, 1912. The revival last week at the Ambassadors' was chiefly noteworthy for some excellent acting. Mr. Frederick Ross as the manly clergyman, Dorothy Hanson as the ingénue, and Pollie Emery as the loquacious servant, all worked hard and successfully. A special word of praise should be given to Eva Leonard Boyne—a new-comer, we believe—for a pathetic study of Mary Ann, the village girl who is betrayed and forsaken.

'Musical Milestones,' which precedes the play, is a bright little medley of songs, old and new, with an ingenious setting. The rendering of 'John Peel,' however, should be improved.

MR. BERNARD SHAW's 'Pygmalion' will finish next week at His Majesty's, which will probably be closed until the production of Mr. Louis Parker's dramatization of 'David Copperfield,' due on September 5th. The storm scene should provide a good test for the well-known resources of this theatre.

THE run of Mr. Temple Thurston's play 'Driven' at the Haymarket will not extend beyond the end of August, as the three principal members of the company, Alexandra Carlisle, Mr. Aubrey Smith, and Mr. Owen Nares, have other engagements. Mr. Frederick Harrison is producing on September 1st Mr. C. Haddon Chambers's four-act comedy 'Tante,' for which he has secured Lillah McCarthy and Mr. Godfrey Tearle.

MR. SYDNEY GRUNDY, who died on Saturday last in his 67th year, was a barrister with some practice when he took to writing plays. The first of them, a comedietta, was accepted and played by Mr. and Mrs. Kendal at the Haymarket in 1872, and henceforth he became a fertile playwright with varying success. Of some fifty dramas from his pen the best were probably 'A Pair of Spectacles' and 'A Marriage of Convenience,' both adaptations. 'A Bunch of Violets' is, however, a pleasant piece of sentiment which is still popular. In farce and melodrama he showed a deft hand.

Of late years he had felt out of touch with the new dramatists, who have something to learn from him in construction, and he expressed his opinions freely. A born fighter, he never showed any malice, and his occasional outbursts did not represent his kindly and generous nature.

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Abbreviations—Initial Letters instead of Words—Acqua Tofana, Composition of the Poison—Acre as a Measure of Length—Yew Trees planted by Act of Parliament—Adams's Museum, Kingsland Road—Aeroplanes and early Flying Machines—"Angel" of an Inn—Animals, their Immortality—Dead Animals exposed on Trees and Walls—Apparitions—Apples, their Old Names—Army Lists, their History—Army Regimental Marches—Army Service Corps Nicknames—Athenian Fleet saved by a Comma—Attorney-General to the Queen—Aurora Borealis in Lincolnshire in 1640—Autograph of Satan—Aviation, Early Attempts.

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